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REGD. NO. B. 1035

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE ONE ANNA

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VOL. XXII NO. 210 BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

TEXTILE DEAD-LOCK IN AMERICA

Thousands Of Workers Join Strike Ranks

37 MILLS CLOSED AT GASTONIA

Special Armed Guards Rushed To Scene In N. Carolina

CHARLOTTE, (North Carolina), Sept. 3.

On the first day of the textile strike the Northern Mills closed, owing to Labour Day, but many thousands of workers are reported absent from the Southern Mills, where Labour Day was not observed.

37 MILLS CLOSE

It is impossible to state yet the proportion of strikers, but 37 out of 45 mills in Gastonia, the great yarn centre, closed. No disturbance has occurred yet, but the authorities are watchful, fearful that rioting will result between workers and strikers, unless the strike is fully effective.

DRIVEN FROM POSTS

It is reported that 900 employees of three cotton mills at Kings Mountain, North Carolina, have been driven from their posts by Trade Unionists belonging to the motor trades who are invading the remaining mills with the intention of closing all the eleven mills in the town.

ARMED GUARDS ON SCENE

Special guards armed with repeating rifles, shot guns and revolvers are guarding the mill at Bonzala when the morning shift started.—Reuter.

Bent On Getting 44-Hour Week & Other Reforms

"Trades Unionism Will Have To Use Drastic Means," Says Mr. Conley At Weymouth Conference

LONDON, Sept. 3.

"Trades Unionism may yet have to use more drastic means for making effective its demand for a 44-hour week and other reforms."

Thus declared Mr. Conley, in his Presidential address at the opening of the Trades Union Congress, at Weymouth. "We may have to resort other methods if Government and private interests, which keep it in power, continue to stand in the way."

NO LANGUAGE OF MENACE

Mr. Conley said that he was not using the language of menace, but stating the conclusions to which responsible Trade Union officers were being driven by the pressure of events.

He added: "Many of us were compelled to reflect whether the best use is being made of the tremendous power possessed by the Trade Union organisation."
—Reuter.

Kashmir Legislative Assembly Elections

SRINAGAR, Sept 3.

Elections for the first Kashmir Legislative Assembly are being held to-day all over Kashmir and Jammu. Great interest is being evinced and large proportion of the population are recording their votes. There are 38 polling stations in Srinagar alone and as a result of special traffic arrangements there has been no delay in the proceedings. Altogether there are 176 polling stations. Voting will be completed to-day, but results will not be available for some days.—A P.

MAHARASHTRA AND A. I. C. C.

Protest Against Mr. Deo's Alleged Attempt To Force His Decision

POONA PACT IS BROKEN

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, Sept 3.

Mr. Maganbhai Patel, President of the Poona Cantonment Congress Committee and others have sent a special message to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Indian National Congress to-day as under:

Sjt Shankerao Deo is adamant in cancelling the election of the A.I.C.C. in spite of great opposition from Maharashtra. The procedure he has determined to force on the M.P.C.C. is absolutely unconstitutional,

Morever the so-called Pact has already been broken by the Democratic Swaraj Party is still being broken. Refer "Kesari's" leading article written by Sjt. N. C. Kelkar of 7-1/2 columns on August 7th recent speech delivered by Sjt N C Kelkar at the Tilak "Smarak Mandir" on August 31 published in "Dnyan Prakash" on September 2 and a speech of Annasaheb Bhopatkar delivered at Khangon and published in "Sakal" on September 2. All these have created great difficulties.

BIG BLAZE IN AHMEDABAD

Fire Fighters Battle With Flames For Four Hours To Control It

SEQUEL TO PETROMAX BURST

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 3.

At about 5 o'clock this evening, fire broke out in a Japanese toys shop, in the city and caused extensive damage.

The fire started inside the shop, it is stated, on account of the bursting of a petrol light and developed into soon spread in a big blazing which in all directions.

As a result of the fire 8 buildings in the vicinity of the shop were gutted.

All the fire-brigades in the city were rushed to the scene and the fire brigade fought the flames for four hours.

Mr. Mathad, Mis Mistry, Khan Bahadur Kaikobad, Mr. Qadri and other police officers and Municipal Councillors and the city Magistrate visited the area.

Great excitement prevailed in the locality and traffic had to be suspended during the operations of the fire-brigade.

The fire was brought under control at about 9 p.m., and the locality swarmed with crowds anxiously watching the blaze as it slowly extended from building to building.

The loss is estimated at about one and half lakhs.

Swiss "No" To Soviet

BERNE, Sept. 3.

A meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Swiss Federal Council and Swiss Delegation to the League of Nations decided to recommend to the Federal Council to vote "No" on the proposal to admit the Soviet to the League.
—Reuter.

PARAGUAY'S GAIN IN WAR

ASUNCION, Sept. 3.

Since the Gran Chaco War began Paraguay claims to have recovered 70,000 square kilometres of territory alleged to have been wrongly appropriated by Bolivia, and also that the Bolivian losses total 40,000.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

AUSTRALIAN COTTON FOR LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Signs of better feeling between Lancashire and Australia are contained in the announcement of the Joint Committee of the Cotton trade organisations in Manchester that they have transmitted to Australia the offer by a number of Lancashire firms to purchase Australian cotton provided goods made from such cotton obtain favourable entry into Australia. The firms have expressed the willingness to consider contracting for a period of years to buy either a fixed quantity or surplus crop over the requirements of Australian spinners.
—Reuter's Special.

NEW SALVATION ARMY CHIEF.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Evangeline Booth has been elected as General of the Salvation Army.—Reuter.

Sardar Abdul Razzaque Khan, former Afghan Consul in Bombay and Consul General at Meshhed (Persia) arrived in Bombay by the Frontier Mail on Monday. He was specially invited by the Afghan Government to participate in Independence Day celebrations.

Afghanistan Under Zahir Shah

The rapid progress of Afghan nation under the present King Aga Zahir Shah, and the all-round progress in the country owing to the various amenities provided by the State for the benefit of the people were mentioned in an exclusive interview to the "Chronicle" by Sirdar Abdul Razaque Khan, ex-Afghan Consul, who arrived in Bombay on Monday morning by the Frontier Mail.

He was received at the Bombay Central Station by the present Afghan Consul and other friends.

Sirdar Abdul Razaque Khan belongs to the Royal Family and is a near relative of the present ruler of Afghanistan.

POPULAR GOVT.

In the course of the interview, the Sirdar said that the present Government had become very much popular because of its all-round activities for the uplift of the nation

Huge irrigation projects, electricity, good roads through the length and breadth of the land, sound organisation of the posts and telegraphs, up-to-date hospitals, telephone connections, colleges, schools and banks are the main facilities afforded to the people by the present Government with a view to modernising the land.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Moreover, financial assistance and the latest type of agricultural implements are provided to the farmers and the Ministry of Agriculture spares no pains for the development of the country from the agricultural point of view.

Every town has its own Municipality solely managed by its citizens without interference from the Government. Every town had schools and hospitals run on satisfactory lines.

Mills for the manufacture of cotton, silk and woollen fabrics have been started and factories for the manufacture of matches, cement, guns and rifles receive State aid and full support from the Government.

NOTE-WORTHY ACHIEVEMENT

One note-worthy achievement was the starting of a National Bank to help the growth of trade and commerce of the country. This Bank has various branches in the country at Quetta, Karachi and Peshawar. Arrangements are in progress for the early opening of another branch in Bombay.

Besides these amenities, the Government take active interest in the education of the people. Three colleges, one of Arts, another of Science, and a third Medical ,have beenetoain shrdlu Medical College, have been opened by the State and in addition, students desirous of prosecuting their further studies in Foreign Universities are sent to those Universities for this purpose at State expense.

For all these reasons, the Afghan nation is well satisfied with the present Government and has its full and whole-hearted support.

The Sirdar would be leaving Bombay in about a month.

NOTICE

Friday, being Parsi New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed on that day. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Saturday.

All advertisements already booked for Saturday will be published in our issue of Friday the 7th instant.

Advertisers are, therefore, requested to send the advertisement matter for publication before 2 o'clock on Thursday the 6th instant.

Military & Police Guard Agra City

SITUATION UNDER CONTROL

2 Killed & 28 Wounded

NEW DELHI, Sept. 3.

The District Magistrate of Agra in a telegram to the Associated Press says:—

"A press communique was issued yesterday morning announcing a Hindu-Muslim settlement and return to normal conditions. Almost immediately afterwards, however, there was rapid deterioration in the situation.

On the evening of September 1st, a Hindu was attacked by Muslims in connection, it appears, with a private intrigue and died during the night. His funeral procession on the morning of September 2nd was made into a communal affair and a very large number of Hindus with some communal leaders accompanied it.

STONE THROWING

They beat several Muslims whom they met on the road and a Musalman was found dying from knife wounds close to the burning ghat. During the afternoon the Janmasthami procession of the depressed classes came into collision with a number of Muslims at the gate of the Thomason hospital and brisk exchange of stone throwing ensued.

DISTURBANCE IN OTHER PARTS

Reports of disturbance in other parts of the city followed rapidly. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police immediately proceeded to the city and put into effect precautionary measures which had already been taken. Magistrates were also employed in visiting danger points with bodies of police in lorries.

MILITARY ON SCENE

Shortly afterwards two platoons K.O.Y.L.I. reached the Kotwali, one platoon being posted as picket in Subzimandi while the other was proceeding round the city in lorries. Police guards were stationed at all important points throughout the city. There were a number of small clashes between opposing sections in scattered places which in each case dispersed immediately on arrival of the police.

STRAY ASSAULTS

After these ceased stray assaults followed in bye-lanes, but later the situation was completely under control. Total casualties yesterday were 2 killed and 28 wounded. This morning all is outwardly quiet, but six persons have been injured in sporadic assaults. Police reinforcements have arrived and more are arriving and it is hoped that there will be no further recrudescence of rioting.—A.P.

ALL QUIET IN AGRA

NAINITAL, Sept. 3.

The latest reports from Agra show that there was no further trouble to-day. Casualties in yesterday's rioting have now been ascertained to be four killed (including two reported earlier) and thirty-four injured. Police pickets have been posted in the affected parts. Efforts are being made through leaders of both communities to restore normal conditions.—A.P.

The "Forward" understands that Mr. Sarat Bose, has requested the Government to appoint a tribunal to take evidence regarding the allegations made by Sir Henry Craik against him and decide the matter after regular trial.

AGRA RIOTING

Origin Of Trouble

NAINITAL, Sept. 3.

Details regarding the communal rioting in Agra show that the trouble arose over the murder of a Hindu in what is believed to be a private quarrel. While the body of the murdered man was being taken to the burning ghat, the Hindus attacked and killed a Muslim.

This was followed by the retaliatory murder of a Hindu in another part of the city. The news caused considerable excitement in the city, and stray assaults continued to be made till a late hour at night. Troops were called early in the evening and patrolled the affected parts.

The number of casualties in stray assaults is not known at present. Three persons were injured this morning, and troops again patrolled the city. According to the latest information the situation is quiet.

News of the disturbance caused a surprise in official circles here, as it came closely after the news of the settlement of a longdrawn out Hindu-Muslim dispute in Agra.—A.P.

PEASANTS' PURSE FOR SARDAR

A Peasants' Purse

WILL BE PRESENTED TO

Sardar Vallabhbhai

AT GHATKOPAR ON FRIDAY (7th inst.) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

SUBURBANITES ARE REQUESTED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE GUJARAT KARNATAK PEASANTS' RELIEF FUND

GRAVE SITUATION IN AGRA

Troops March Towards The City

NAINITAL, Sept. 3.

A serious recrudescence of communal rioting is reported from Agra. It appears that following a murder arising out of a private quarrel on Sunday afternoon, disturbed conditions prevailed in which two murders of a communal nature were committed and rioting on a small scale continues in certain parts of the city.

The disturbed area is patrolled by the police, and additional police are being drafted. Troops marched towards the city this morning. The situation is at present reported quiet.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Much-travelled Parsi bachelor in business up-country, with ..advanced Nationalistic political views, would like to enter into social correspondence with young lady of similar views and refined tastes. Box No. 2873, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—By a Progressive Indian Life Office Candidates for Chief Agency for Bombay Presidency on decent terms. Please apply to Mr. B.N. Chatterjee, C|o Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd., 27, Bastian Road Fort, Bombay. (8872).

Wanted an assistant Editor for an Anglo-Vernacular Weekly Paper—one with actual experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and pay expected to Box No. 2897, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Influential good Salesmen and Canvassers with handsome salary plus travelling expenses extra must be experienced in Coal and Mill gin stores lines. Apply Box No. 2891, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted two experienced S.T.C. Teachers for English Classes attached to the Local Board Primary Schools. Salary Rs. 35—3—50. Apply before 15th September, 1934 to Box No. 8344, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted A Graduate (B.A.) and a Graduate or under-graduate in Science as teachers for Sheth M. B. A. V. School Pethapur (Mahikantha), apply immediately with copies of testimonials stating experience, age, minimum salary, &c., to Jamnadas C. Shah, Hon. Secretary, Tawavala Building, Lohar Street, Bombay. 2893.

—Wanted Head Proof Reader, with at least some experience as a Head Proof Reader in a daily Newspaper Press. Apply immediately with testimonials to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle".

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

A highly qualified and energetic young man is open to engagement in Madras or other towns in the South as agent or representative of commercial and|or business interests, on reasonable terms. Possesses ample experience of life in Bombay and Madras with first-rate knowledge of local vernacular. Apply to Box No. 2885, "Bombay Chronicle".

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted One Second-Hand Motor Car, roomy, 7 seater, very recent model, in tiptop condition, at a very moderate price. Apply with details to Box No. 8859 "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Muslim High School, Panchgani.— Is a public school with every modern convenience and equipment. Bracing climate. Staff of trained graduates. Classes from Primary to Matriculation, and Senior Cambridge. Moderate fees. New term begins from 5th September. Illustrated Prospectus from Principal, M. B. Hussain, M.A., B.Sc. Hons. (Edin.) Dip. Edn. (8821)

Candidates in Station Master and Commercial Classes. Training allowance upto Rs. 15|- uniforms—lodging passage free. Service compulsory, Rules and Selection Form on Re. 1|- Superintendent, Central Telegraph & Railway duties College, Delhi. (2817).

A Chance—All Matriculates (1933 or earlier) appear Intermediate privately. Oral postal tuitions. General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (2883)

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

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Deolali	Dhond	Daman
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Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Gentleman Desirous Investment 10,000 to one Lakh, different properties earning 900 monthly first mortgage near Railway Station, Khar, Santa Cruz may enquire. Apply Box No. 2896, "Bombay Chronicle."

118, TAILORING

London Diploma In Tailoring of all grades, awarded to our Successful Students. Those who join before 15th September will get 10 per cent. less in fees. Rao's Tailoring College (The oldest Tailoring Institution in India) Sai Bhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay. (2894)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale.—Half an acre of garden with well-ventilated, spacious house situated in good locality in Kumta town is offered for sale. For other particulars apply to the undersigned X, c|o M.P. Divgi, LL.B., Pleader, Kumta. (2815).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

MORVI RAILWAY.

COAL TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of about 14,000 (Fourteen thousand) Tons of Selected Grade, Steam Coal in four steamer-loads, for free delivery at Navlakhi loaded into wagons weighed on Navlakhi weighbridge.

2. The Coal must be of the best quality, either hand picked or screened, and be free from shale or other deleterious foreign matters not exceeding 2 per cent. and be free from rubble and dust and not exceeding 16 per cent. It must be fresh coal. Weathered coal will not be accepted.

3. The quantity of coal to be supplied from different mines and seam should be specifically mentioned.

4. Delivery at Navlakhi Port must be made in approximately four equal quantities, by end of November, December, 1934, January and March, 1935; each delivery must have an interval of about 30 days between each other.

5. The tender, which may be submitted on the tenderer's own form for the whole or any portion of the quantity mentioned above, should be addressed to the "Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi" superscribed "TENDER FOR COAL", mentioning name of colliery, seam number or name and proprietor's name and accompanied by the latest analysis of the Indian Coal Grading Board, of the coal offered and Rs. 500 as earnest money.

6. Tenders will be received in this office upto 5 p.m. on Saturday the 29th September, 1934.

7. Successful tenderer shall have to furnish the certificate of the Indian Coal Grading Board for each shipment made under the contract.

Morvi, dated 29th Aug., 1934.
STORES SUPERINTENDENT.
8867

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PRESIDENCY PRINTING PRESS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Presidency Printing Press has been sold and delivered to my client Mr. S.K. Bijur on 1-7-34, and that my client is neither entitled to the outstandings of the said Press, nor is liable for the debts, if any, due thereof upto 1-7-34, and that any one who has dealt with Messrs. H.B. Shankarrao, B. Shankarrao and M. J. Kileddar, after the said 1-7-34, on behalf of the said Press by themselves or through their manager one A.S. Ramrao, as Mortgagors or deals so hereafter on my client's behalf as mortgagee-owner without my client's previous consent and authority in writing to that effect has done and would do so at his own risk and on his account and that my client shall in no way be responsible for the same.

B.G. PADHYE,
Advocate for the Purchaser.
8871.

Public Notices

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY

No. 10022/23/C of 1934

The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under clauses (f) (i) and (h) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before 1st October 1934 will be duly considered:

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (f) (i) and (h) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, made the following additional rules, viz:—

(1) Under section 22 (1) (f) (i)—

"15-A.—No person keeping a place of public entertainment, whether requiring a license from the Police or not, shall play or cause to be played any music in such place without obtaining a special permit from the Commissioner of Police.

Such special permit, if granted shall be for any period up to 31st March following the date of grant of permit, and shall be subject to such conditions as the Commissioner of Police may prescribe.

NOTE—Music shall include gramophones, phonographs, radio, amplifiers, radio gramophones, etc., besides bands, tom-toms, drums, cymbals, etc."

(2) Under section 22 (1) (h)—

	Rs. a. p.
"3 (III)-A.—Permit to play music in a place of public entertainment ..... 15 days.	
4 (VI).—For a permit to play music in a place of public entertainment ...	2 8 0
(VII)-A.—For a duplicate of a license mentioned in 4 (IV)	0 8 0
B.—For a duplicate of a permit mentioned in 4 (VI)	1 0 0
C.—For a duplicate of any other license or permit except the license for "premises" concerned with places of public amusement, Class A for which a fee of Rs. 5 has already been prescribed ...	2 8 0"

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office.
Bombay, 14th August, 1934.
8874.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates for 40 Ordinary Shares Nos. 028400 to 028439 of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, standing in the name of Nawab Shumsher Jung Bahadur have been LOST and he has applied to the Company for the issue of Duplicate Share Certificates. Any person having a claim to the said Share should communicate with the Company at its Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of the publication hereof, otherwise the Company will proceed to issue the Duplicate Certificates applied for.

NAWAB SHUMSHER JUNG BAHADUR.

(Date): 4-9-1934. 8869.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA NOTIFICATION.

Repayment of 4 Per Cent. Municipal Debenture Loan of 1904-05.

The 4 per cent. Municipal Debenture Loan of 1st December, 1904 for Rs. 30,00,000 is repayable on the 1st December, 1934, from which date all interest on it will cease. Holders of Debentures of this loan should tender their debentures at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, at least two weeks before the due date of repayment with the following endorsement on the back of each debenture:—

"Received payment in full of all demand for principal and interest hereon."

.....
Signature of Holder.

BHASKAR MUKERJI, B.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Cal).
for Secretary.
Central Municipal Office,
The 1st September, 1934. 8868.

Public Notices

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS for the post of a Lecturer in Chemical Engineering on a salary of Rs. 250-10-350 will be received by the Registrar up to 4 p.m. on Monday, the 1st October, 1934. If a suitable candidate for the grade advertised is not available, the appointment will be made in the next lower grade (Rs. 125-7-1|2-200). For further details and application form apply to the Registrar, Andhra University, Waltair.

C.D.S. CHETTI,
Registrar.
Waltair: 30-8-'34. 8870.

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Pacific	Maru	26th Aug	8th Sept.
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Tempei	„	19th „	....
Shunko	„	23rd „	8th Oct.
Argun	„	9th Oct.	22nd „
Manju	„	24 h „	5th Nov.
Tatin	„	27th „	....
Celebes	„	8th Nov	22nd Nov.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 3.

Victoria, Maculuso, Genoa.
Burdwan, Daniel, Kobe.
Ranee, Palmer, Java.
Nurmahal, Robb, Batavia.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 3.

Finanger, Ellerton, Karachi.
St. Dunston, Newton, Calcutta

SEPT. 4.

Burdwan, Daniel, London.
Gharinda, Walsh, Rangoon.

LOADING.

SEPT. 3.

Steamer Jalajyoti for Karachi.
Steamer Col-de-Lana for Trieste.
Steamer Cedarbank for New York

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Victoria:—The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria arrived in harbour on Monday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Burdwan:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Burdwan, arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Ranee:—The T M Coy.'s steamer Ranee, arrived in harbour on Monday from Java, with a general cargo and sugar.

S S Nurmahal:—The T M Coy's steamer Nurmahal arrived in harbour on Monday from Batavia, with a general cargo.

S S Finanger:—The S O Coy's steamer Finanger sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo of kerosine oil.

S S St. Dunston:—The Messrs. Madhavlal Coy's steamer St. Dunston, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Burdwan:—The P & O S N Coy.'s steamer Burdwan, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo.

S S Gharinda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gharinda, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London.—616 bags myrabollam, H Bhagwandas & Co.; 40 bags gum karaya, N Mulji & Co.; 125 bags rape seed, A Govindji.

For Marseilles.—210 bags gingelly seed, A Govindji

S S Castalia for Liverpool.—83 bales cotton fly, 15 bales cotton thread waste, M Narotamdas & Co.; 1 bundle cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 25 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 25 bales cotton twist waste, L O Vora.

For Montreal.—9 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings.

For Manchester.—5 bales cotton thread waste, M Narotamdas & Co.; 50 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal & Co.; 10 bales cotton fly, M Narotamdas & Co.

For Valencia via Marseilles.—142 bags kurdi seed, A Virji & Co.

For Glasgow.—12 drums castor oil, Bharat Oil Mills Co.

S S Burdwan for London.—15 bales sheep skin tanned and 10 bales goat skin tanned, M R Saffi & Co.; 10 cases fish maws, L Dewraj & Co.; 40 bales wool raw, Charles Lister & Co.; 7 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings; 5 bales goat skin tanned H A Mahomed & Sons; 1 bale tanned sheep skin, A A Peerbhoy; 1 bundle fox skin with furs and 6 bundles lamb skin with furs, I F Levy; 5 bales Persian lamb skin, D Abraham & Sons; 2 bales Indian carpets, Clarke & Smith Ltd.

For Marseilles.—158 empty cylinders, Chavannes & Co.

S S Victoria for Genoa.—2296 bags linseed, A Podar & Co.; 35 bags gum olibonum, E Valimahomed & Co.; 700 bags Indian castor seed, Kilachand Devchand; 220 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co.; 180 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 220 bales Kilachand Devchand; 385 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Varna via Port Said: 11 bls. grey cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Famagusta via Port Said.—26 bales grey cotton yarn, Sassoon I. David & Co.

For Port Said.—14 bales grey cotton yarn, Sassoon I. David & Co.

For Izmir via Port Said.—20 bales grey cotton yarn, Sassoon I. David & Co.

For Beyrouth via Port Said.—29 bales grey cotton yarn, and 30 bags black pepper, A H Diab.

For Tripoli via Port Said.—14 bales grey cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta via Port Said.—96 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Salonica Transhipment at Port Said.—50 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 25 bales cotton raw, S R Tulshan & Co.

S S Col-de-Lana for Trieste.—1318 bags groundnut seed, Cotton Agents; 1334 bags groundnut kernel, K M Nathoo; 2666 bags groundnut seed, A Podar & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, Kilachand Devchand; 26 cases micas speltings, M Goldstream & Co.

For Venice.—2666 and 2666 bags groundnut seeds, A Podar & Co., 55 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 35 bales silk waste, Coriq Ltd.

For Piracus.—350 bags gingelly-seed, R Shantilal & Co.; 600 bags linseeds, B Maheshwari.

S S Skuld for Philadelphia.—50 bales wool raw, C. Lister & Co.

For Melbourne va Singapore.—616 bags myrabollums, C Jivanlal & Co.; 308 bags myrabollums, P Mathradas & Co.

For Sydney via Singapore.—186 bags myrabollums, P Mathradas & Co.; 123 bags myrabollums, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Brisbane via Singapore.—124 bags myrabollums, P Mathradas & Co.

For Melbourne.—616 bags myrabollums, H Bhagwandas & Co.

S S Nawab for Calicut.—150 bales cotton raw, P Chrystal & Co.

S S Cedar Bank for Philadelphia.—312 bags rape seed A Govindji

S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool.—640 bags myrabollums, R S Tata & Co.; 30 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy & Sons; 60 bales wool raw, V Omersey; 460 bags Ind. dill seed, I Moolchand & Co.; 2000 pkgs. myrabollums, H Bhagwandas & Co.

For Barcelona.—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Marienfels for Antwerp Rotterdam option.—8000 packets 2550 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

S S Yamagata Maru for Kobe.—20 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 596 bales cotton raw, L Ramji; 200 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

For Osaka.—50 tons old iron scrap, A Popatlal & Sons; 100 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

S S Genyo Maru for Tokyo.—2 casks Indian condiments

S S Genyo Maru for Tokyo via Yokohama.—2 casks Indian condiments and 1 case Ind. printed labels, C M Poonjaji & Co.

For Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw A Khimji & Co.

S S Pacific Maru for Kobe.—33 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Osaka.—200 bales cotton raw, Japan C. Trading Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Sept. 3.

S S President Garfield, Agents, Forbes Forbes & Compbell Co., Ltd., from New York.—4 cases moton picture projection machines and accessories; 7 cases sound equipments.

From Los Angeles.—16 cases drugs; 226 bags infusorial earth; 32 cases auto storage batteries; 64 cases canned asparages: 20 cases canned peaches; 7 cases motion picture films.

From Honolulu.—49 casks tallow.

From Kobe.—72 cases porcelain tiles; 12 cases cotton white shirtings; 47 cases cotton piecegoods; 17 cases rayon and cotton goods; 19 cases S P goods; 16 cases silk yarn; 210 cases rayon yarn; 11 cases rayon goods; 36 cases C I A coal iron; 12 cases handloom shuttles; 200 crates potatoes.

From Shanghai.—18 bales noil yarn; 30 bales raw silk; 314 cases green tea; 23 cases spun silk yarn 246 bags green bean.

From Canton via Hongkong.—40 bales raw silk.

From Manilla.—204 coils manilla rope.

From Los Angeles via Manila.—82 pkgs. C N D goods.

From Singapore.— 188 bundles ratton; 164 bags betel-nut; 175 cases dammer batu; 753 bags sago flour; 20 bags nutmegs.

From Penang.—372 slabs tin; 105 cases gum benjamin; 30 cases gum benzoin; 825 bags pearl tapioca; 289 bags betel nut; 10 bundles patchudli leave.

From Colombo.—47 cases tea; 10 bundles gunnies.

S S Rawalpindi, Agents M M & Co., from London.—38 cases tinned provision; 9 cases fish; 10 cases tailor's chalks; 15 cases plumbago; 11 cases wax; 12 cases cables; 10 cases refrigators; 28 cases whisky; 47 cases biscuits; 12 cases magazine ptg. paper; 35 cases bacons; 20 drums aniline dyes; 6 cases machinery; 8 cases cycle parts; 14 cls. books; 8 cls. potassium bromide; 10 cases drugs 14 pkgs. auto parts; 9 motor cars; 17 cases film; 44 cases tyres and wheel; 6 cases confectionary

From Gothenburg.—17 cases castings; 5 cases ball bearings;

From Basle via Marseilles.—20 barrels aniline dyes; 38 drums

(Continued in Col 4 and 5.)

(Continued from Col. 7).

aniline dyes; 14 drums harmless chemicals.

From Marseilles.—5 bales cotton carpets; 70 cases vermouth; 55 cases aniline colours; 90 cases mineral water; 27 cases saffron; 30 bags cochinelles; 25 cases olive oil; 800 pkgs. flooring tiles; 44 bags root; 125 pkgs. common soap.

From Aden.—50 cases antimony regulas; 15 jottas gum inccuse.

From Limassol via Port Said.—52 bags hard-shell almonds.

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"Whenever there is evidence of disfunction in the body, lack of Calcium is probably a contributing factor," writes Dr. H. F., B. W., London.

Strengthen the *basis* of your **Health**

When weakness or ill-health rob you of your joy of life, then start taking Kalzana, the mineral food, and provide your body with the vital minerals needed to regain a robust constitution.

Irritable Nerves, Tooth Decay, Diarrhoea High Blood-Pressure, and also several forms of Skin Trouble

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Start a course of this famous mineral food to-day. Give Kalzana to your children, too. Kalzana will protect them against rickets and will prevent them from outgrowing their strength.

Buy a package of Kalzana to-day—every Chemist and Bazar-keeper sells it.

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Let Body and Brain Workers *Take from To-day*

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Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

NO CAUSE FOR PICKETING

Mitha Persuades Pickets At Congress House To Go Away

A piquant situation was created at the Congress House on Monday at 8 a.m. as a result of picketing the front gate of the Congress House by some volunteers of the Khoja and Mahomedan Unemployment and Helping Society, a Society recently formed

A crowd quietly collected. The volunteers for some time prevented Congress officials from either entering or leaving the premises unless a satisfactory explanation was forthcoming regarding the rumoured insult to which Mr. Abdul Rahiman Mitha was said to have been subjected on Sunday, at the Polling Booth of the "E" Ward (Byculla).

There were three volunteers kept at the gate and a demonstration of protest was also made.

POLICE HELP REFUSED.

Messrs. K. F. Nariman and Abidali along with some others who were inside the Congress House, immediately came to the gate and requested the picketers to leave off picketing But the picketers still continued the obstruction.

Some policemen were also waiting outside and offered help in case the situation required it and on application by the Congress Officers. The latter, however, refused to requisition police help in the matter

Mr. Abdul Rahiman Mitha who on being informed of the situation came to the Congress House prevailed on the volunteers to leave the premises The volunteers then left the place.

It was alleged that the reason for the picketing was an insult said to have been offered to Mr. Abdul Rahiman Mitha, resulting from rigid application of rules of admission of visitors into various portions of the booth, by the Polling Officer in charge of the Elections.

The picketing incident, however, passed off after creating a temporary sensation.

The Society of which the picketers are said to be the members held its first big public meeting at Dongri Maidan on August 28 with Mr. Abdul Rahiman Mitha in the Chair

Mr. Mitha Says He Was "Completely Satisfied With Management"

Mr. Abdur Rahman Kassim Mitha writes:—

"I was present yesterday at the "E" Ward Elections throughout the whole day, and I was completely satisfied with the management. Every thing that was humanly possible to eliminate malpractices, was done by the Congress officials. The officers and the volunteers have done their work very honestly and sincerely under very difficult circumstances for which I congratulate them.

"Some of my Muslim brothers started picketing at the Congress House, alleging that, as a Muslim leader, I have been insulted. They have no cause for it. If I am insulted by anybody, I am strong enough to fight out my case and I do not want any outside help.

"It is a humiliation and a disgrace to me that these misguided brothers of mine took this step and involved my name to a deed, which is repugnant to me and has pained me and I am yet undecided as to how I should atone for the slur brought upon me and the disgrace hurled at the name of the Congress.

JAIL FOR JACKET

Kassum Ibrahim, who was arrested on July 2 last, on a charge of theft, was convicted and sentenced on Monday by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

It was stated that the accused stole a jacket from a Masjid at Sewree. He pleaded "guilty."

The Magistrate, in passing the order, stated: "Accused admits 13 previous convictions for theft. The police prosecutor has not pressed for a deterrent sentence, as the accused has been very helpful to the police in unearthing a gang of notorious thieves. The value of the properly stolen is Re. 1."

The accused was, therefore, sentenced, on these considerations, to three months' R. I., and was ordered to report his residence to the police for a period of three years after his release.

In connection with the motor-car accident in which the Rani of Pudukottah was injured, it now transpires that her son was also slightly injured.

MONSOON IS WEAK

Thunder Showers In Assam U. P. And North Of C. P.

POONA, Sept. 3.

The monsoon remains weak Widespread thundershowers are reported from Assam, United Provinces, East Central India and northern divisions of Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the East United Provinces and South Hyderabad and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, West United Provinces, Central India, West Central Provinces, Northwest Frontier Province Konkan, North Hyderabad and Madras Deccan

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, East Central Provinces, Kashmir, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South-east Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point, two inches; Patna two; Jalpaiguri one; Guna four; Hoshangabad three; Jubbulpore and Bahraich two; Cawnpore, Seoni, Pachmarhi and Sutna one; Cuddapah three; Khandala and Hanamkonda two; and Mahableshwar one

Forecast:—Scattered thundershowers will occur in Assam, Orissa, North Madras Coast, Central parts of the country and United Provinces.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Sept 3

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 3-9-34 at Colaba Point 0.66"; Fort 0.70"; J. J. Hospital 0.69"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.58"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 65.52; Fort 57.96; J. J. Hospital 73.30; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 75.32

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 54.53; Fort 61.46; J. J. Hospital 57.89

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 43.23; Fort 68.38; J. J. Hospital 50.09

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-9-34.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .021 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 77.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 84.4 degrees 0.7 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.5 degrees 1.1 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 194 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 66 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.43 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 65.36 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-9-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.2deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

GIRL'S FATAL FALL FROM 2nd FLOOR

Damaged Railings Cause Of Accident

"We request the Municipal Commissioner to have the house inspected and to compel the landlord to repair the damaged railings so that accidents of this kind might not recur," was the rider added by the Coroner's jury on Monday, with regards to a fatal accident.

The victim was Lalita aged 4 years) daughter of Chotalal Nathelal, residing on second floor 512, Duncan Road where she fell through the gap in the wooden railing from a height of 40 feet and subsequently died.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to accidental fall from the second floor of the Building at the beginning of the month.

DIED OF BURNS

Prasanwadhan (15) residing in the first floor, 62 Bazaar Gate St. Fort, was another victim of those stove-tragedies.

It is reported that on Friday, while she was boiling the milk, her 'saree' came in contact with the flames and she sustained severe injuries.

Subsequently she succumbed to the injuries and the Coroner's Jury returned on Monday a verdict of death accidentally received from gas-stove (not Primus Stove).

HOTEL-KEEPER THREATENED

Police Guard Shop Against Gang Of Mawalis

The police protection afforded the proprietor of a Muslim Hotel, in Bellasis Road for the last fortnight was withdrawn on Monday morning, as it was found that the hooliganism expected from a gang of mawalies in that locality would not materialise as a result of the arrest of the alleged leader of the gang by the police a few days ago.

The protection of the police was sought a few days ago by Suleman Karim Mohomad, the Proprietor of Alamghir Hotel situated in Bellasis Road. The reasons given by the Hotel Proprietor was that he was afraid that there would be an attempt on his life by some mawalies. It appears that a few days before the petition to the Police was written, the complainant exchanged hot words with the leader of the mawalies, who with his gang are alleged to have been extorting money from Victoria Drivers, and those who refused were threatened with assault. The complainant was afraid that the mawalies who were sitting near the shop would assault him.

It is alleged that the complainant was stabbed in the neck by Adam Kassam, who was arrested immediately after Shakur Ismail and Abdulla Noor Mohomad, who are alleged to have directed Adam to assault Suleman were also arrested the next day and have been remanded to police custody.

LINGUAPHONE AS INSTRUCTOR

German And French Classes At "Balak Mandir"

A correspondent writes:—

In the "Balak Mandir," near Dadar G. I. P. Railway station, good arrangements are made for teaching French and German to young children and also to grown up students. The best methods of teaching modern languages have made it possible to make the subject very interesting to the learners. In the "Balak Mandir" they have Linguaphone plates for teaching German and French. Those who learn by the latest modern methods either French or German, see how rapidly they are able to understand the new language.

There is a general belief that German is difficult to learn. This is not true. Those who would like to convince themselves how easy it is to learn German, need only go to the "Balak Mandir" and follow the German course.

At present there are a number of German and French books in the "Balak Mandir" which are very interesting for all who study these languages. It is hoped to have a good German and French library soon in the "Balak Mandir."

Special arrangements are made in the "Balak Mandir" for teaching French and German to beginners as well as advanced students.

ROBBED OF COSTLY JEWELS

The residence of a Muslim, situated in the second floor of a Building on Tantanpura Street was broken open on Sunday evening by some burglars who entered by breaking the lock. They are alleged to have broken open the cup-board and removed jewellery worth Rs. 1,200.

Immediately after the information was received Deputy Commissioner and Inspector Dyer visited the scene of offence. The Pydhonie police are making enquiries and no one so far has been arrested.

CHIEF OF LONDON ZOO

Julian Huxley To Succeed Sir P. C. Mitchell

Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell, who has been secretary of the London Zoological Society since 1903, is retiring next year. The Council will recommend at their next annual meeting the appointment of Mr. Julian Sorrell Huxley as his successor.

Mr. Huxley was lately Professor at King's College. He has undertaken to assist the secretary voluntarily this autumn and he will be on full duty with the secretary during April next year to learn the duties of the post before his election.

He is a grandson of Thomas Henry Huxley, the famous advocate of the Darwinian theory of evolution and brother of Aldous Huxley, the novelist.

PANDIT SWAMI S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR DIABETES SPECIALIST

"For DIABETES THERE IS NOTHING SO CERTAIN AS PANDIT SWAMI S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S MAYURA KAYA KARPAM" Says Doctor to his Patient. TREATMENT WITHOUT INJECTION

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20 Doses for 10 Days Rs. 5/8 only

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A REMEDY PRODUCED AT HIGH COST NOW MADE AVAILABLE TO THE AVERAGE PERSON.

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NEGRO POETS OF AMERICA

Bombay Lecturer Speaks Of Their Patient Suffering

Under the auspices of the "Universal Arts Circle," Blavatsky Lodge, Mr. Rama Murti spoke on Saturday evening, on the Negro poets of North America to an audience among whom were several persons well known in intellectual circles in Bombay.

Mr. Rama Murti first sketched the history of the Negroes of North America, thereby explaining the phenomenon of patient suffering so evident in the songs of their poets. He told how, six generations ago the Negroes whose descendants were our contemporaries, were bartered for paltry sums on the coasts of Africa and shipped to the Darker Continent of America; yoked for work of beasts in the fields, and, under whip and lash, made to bring for their masters the gifts of the earth; how they were subjected to the lust and greed of their masters; denied even elementary knowledge and punished for trying to learn the alphabet. In the face of tremendous obscles the Negroes struggled on towards freedom.

The poignant story of that struggle has written itself in dark letters on the work of some of their poets to-day. In the songs of some it has shown a loyalty, group-pride and confidence made the greater and deeper by sufferings borne together.

Night Life In Suburbs.

The speaker gave his hearers several quotations from the Negro poets, one, "Harlem Dancer", by Claude McKay, drew a picture of night-life in the Negro suburb, and, watching the gay crowd round a favourite dancer, the poet, seeing through the gauze and tinsel the falsely smiling face of the girl, knows that her self is not in that stranger place: it is in the slumbering tropic forests under the bronze moon of the Torrid Zone, listening to the haunting song of a dusky lover. There was the childlike simplicity and pride of the Negro in the poem beginning "I, too, sing America. I am the darker Brother," and ending, "I, too, am America."

After the lecture several questions were asked by members of the audience and Mr. Rama Murti provided his answers. An enthusiastic listener, in a little speech of gratitude blessed the lecturer.

Countess Vera Crassi presided

ARRIVALS BY "VICTORIA"

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay by the "M. V. Victoria" on Monday were His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, Sir Kailas Haksar, Sir Currimbhoy and Lady Ebrahim, Mr. Ishwardas Laxmidas and Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai.

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The Key to Latent Brain Faculties & Maximum Hair-loveliness.

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29 KOLUTOLA, Calcutta.

Make it your *Stand-by!*

"S" Beer is specially Brewed for the Tropics from selected Malt & Hops

"S" BEER

Sports Jottings From Here and There

Calcutta Sportswomen Forging Ahead

(BY J. C. MAITRA).

CRICKET

INDIAN WOMEN'S CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

A piece of news of consuming interest to the rest of India was flashed out from Calcutta recently. It stated that "an Indian Women's cricket team from India, formed by the Indian Women's Athletic Union of Calcutta, is to visit England next year for a series of matches." I have no doubt that the news has taken many people in India by surprise. In Bombay at least it has caused a certain amount of stir and many a wise and knowing head is shaking in disapprobation of the move.

TALENTS UNKNOWN.

Although it is proposed to make selections from the whole of India, it is not known if suitable talents are available in sufficient numbers from which to pick and choose a fairly strong team. I have seen and heard of cricket matches—both mixed and unmixed—which were more or less of a social character. Serious cricket was at a great discount. I doubt if "the home of Indian cricket" can show at the moment a couple of players who can take their place in an All-India side visiting a foreign land, and especially England.

A PRAISEWORTHY IDEA.

Nonetheless, I cannot withhold my congratulations from Miss Roma Bose, the energetic Secretary of the Union, who has organised the tour. The move is sure to give a tremendous fillip to Women's Cricket in India. It will take it out of its present social foundation and build its structure on serious play. From the report it appears that the team has already been selected. I hope this is not true. It will be unwise to select the personnel before there have been regular trial matches and players have been invited to them from all parts of India.

PROPER ORGANISATION NECESSARY.

Even though there are many sceptics who may refuse to countenance such a plan, I for one would nor obstruct the natural play of their enthusiasm. It is very likely that the team may not meet with any degree of success, so far as play in the present tour is concerned. But that should not deter them from greater effort in future. I would only impress upon the necessity of proper organisation before the team sets out on their mission

HOCKEY

WOMEN'S TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

Nor to be outdone by their brothers, the Women Hockey players of Calcutta have chosen a representative team of women hockey players to go to Australia in October for the sports at the Melbourne Centenary Celebrations. In this matter. Miss Bose is on more firmer grounds. The game of hockey is in a pretty advanced state in Calcutta and I am sure a representative side from Calcutta will give a good account of themselves wherever they may go. It will be interesting to know the personnel of the team. I wish the venture all success.

WHAT ABOUT BOMBAY WOMEN?

While the Women of Calcutta are forging ahead in different branches of sport and are organising themselves in a remarkable manner, I feel a bit diffident about enquiring how my sisters in Bombay stand in this respect. Except tennis in which they have made excellent progress, they play no other game in a regular and systematic manner. Athletic sports are also run in a haphazard way. It is high time that an organisation like the P. V. M. Gymkhana or the Y.W.C.A. took up the question of spreading out their activities so as to embrace all kinds of sports. I should be glad to hear of an initiative being taken in this direction in the near future.

WHERE IS THE NEW ASSOCIATION.

In a month or so, the W.I.F.A. would give up its responsibility of of running hockey in Bombay. But upto now we have not heard about the birth and location of the New Association which is going to take up the charge. The sponsors of the Bombay Hockey Association showed commendable. Zeal in spreading the idea of a separate controlling body for hockey in Bombay. There was no lack of influential support for their enterprize. They took a lot of pains in framing their rules and regulations. And if my informations are not incorrect, they were almost in possession of a ground and trophies for their tournaments. Now where is the hitch, I should like to know. The hockey season will not be as slow in coming as the organisers of the Association seem to think. Will they wake up betimes and tell the world what they have done in their apparent idleness?

TENNIS

PERRY RESISTS TEMPTATION.

The initial refusal of Fred Perry, the World Champion, to twin "pro" made the organisers of professional tennis to increase their offer to fifty thousand dollars or about a lakh and a half in rupees. The reasons for the refusal, as given by Perry are that half of the sum will go in paying taxes, and that he would be practically boycotted by all the exclusive clubs in Britain. For one thing, the offer is not as big as those which made "Bill" Tilden, Henri Cochet and Mlle. Lenglen succumb. If it were raised as high, I do not know what he would do. But that is no concern of ours.

MONEY DOES NOT MAKE A GENTLEMAN.

The other factor however deserves our unbiased consideration. Does an amateur become shorn of gentlemanliness or ladyhood as soon as he or she accepts a fee for exhibiting his or her skill in a game? I do not think any sane person would subscribe to this view. As sporting gear does not make a sportsman, money does not make a gentleman. Therefore the distinction between an Amateur and professional has no meaning so far as sportsmanship is concerned. It is only an outcome of snobbery. The sooner this distinction is allowed die out the better it is for the game, in fact for all games. Sportsmanship should be the only criterion for distinguishing a gentleman from any body else.

Holiday Racing At Poona

The start of the Poona Arab Stakes of 1½ miles, which was won by Legion of Honour.

Entries For 2nd Day Of Poona Big Meetings

Twenty-Two Competitors Will Participate In Western India Stakes

The following are the entries for the Second Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Saturday, September 8:—

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs 8,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,750

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

FIRST ENTRIES

Messrs A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's Castleton.

H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Highness, Shipshape, Masked Jester and Spinner's Cottage.

Sir David Ezra's Spenser.

Mr. A Hoyt's Private Seal.

Messrs S C Ghosh and Darbari Lal's Tohunga.

Prince Aly Khan and Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Taj Kasra.

Mrs. M C Watchorn and Mr. J J Murphy's Bonne Tete.

Mrs. J E Malone's Bray Beau.

Mr Kelso's Centoi

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whoopee.

Mr. P. B Avasia's Garcon

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Glenalmond.

Hon'ble Sir H. M Mehta's The Dawn Patrol.

H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Le Commissaire.

Mr J Crawford's Vamos

Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s Costaki Pasha.

Mr Eve's Pharaoh III and Risque.

FINAL ENTRIES

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Wall Street

THE POONA PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third Rs 1,000.

For Horses, 3 and 4 years old only.

W. A. & C. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties.—Winners after 31st March, 1932 of a race value Rs 4,000 or over, once 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs. Winners after the above date of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000 or over, 4 lbs.; of Rs. 15,000 or over, 7 lbs in addition to the above penalties.

Allowances.—Class II Horses, 7 lbs.; Class III Horses, 14 lbs.; Maidens, 3 years old, 5 lbs.; Maidens 4 years old 9 lbs.

FIRST ENTRIES

Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Argo's Heir.

Major A W Molony's Dinos.

Sir Osborne Smith's Will Scarlet.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Sweetie and Bold Bandit

Messrs R V and T. D Gove's Chunni Lall

Mrs F G. Travers's Palla

Mr W Evans's Bismarck II.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta.

Mr. Kelso's Aurangzebe

Mr A M Khairaz's Francolin.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's (late Ilion) Diamond Shower and Golden Spear

Mr. P B Avasia's Dr. Strabismus.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-mulk's Restormel

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon

Mr Gem's Achieve and Grecian Orb.

H E. The Viceroy's Cardsharper

H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballylinch

Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.s Draughtsman

Mr. Eve's Safety Match, Hollywood Nights and Provence Rose.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs 5,000; second, Rs 1,700; third Rs. 800

A Handicap for all Horses

FIRST ENTRIES

Mr. A Higgin's Alienist.

Messrs S C Ghosh and Darbari Lal's Tohunga

Mr. Diamond's Galloping Major and Lochmore

Mrs L. Musry's Bucentaur

Mr. J. J. Murphy's The Stiff.

Mr. Kelso's Jelal Shah.

Messrs. E D Pundole and M. Dhalla's Kirkibost.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bridgethorn and Jaya-Kumar II.

Mr P B Avasia's Sabrino.

The Chief of Bajana's Greek Burn

Mr C. Temoolji's Sky Hawk.

H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Le Commissaire

Mr Eve's Carnelian and Superlative.

FINAL ENTRIES

Mrs. John Yorke's Trelawne.

Lt.-Col Zorawar Singh's Zorawar

THE VISITOR'S PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III

FIRST ENTRIES

Mr A Higgin's Alienist Zarane and Captain Desomnd.

Messrs G McElligott and P. D. Bolton's *Tolerate.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance.

Mr R V. Gove's Tadema and Burra Khana

Mr. A. Hoyt's Jackmore and Cymro

Mr. Darbari Lal's Witch Music.

Mr Shantidas Askuran's Psaltery.

Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen.

Messrs Diamond and R. P. Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.

Mr S. B Todiwalla and Mrs. J E Malone's Bright Nigger

Mrs. J. E. Malone's Lord Wensleydale.

Mr Kelso's Moti Koh and Phare

H H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jaya-Kumar II Silver Salmon, Johny Green and Little Rock.

Mr. M C Patel's Cavern

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-mulk's Smoky Joe.

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir.

Mr. Gem's Achieve

Mr Roman's Turlough.

Mr S. E. Pishori's Hero Warship.

The Chief of Bajana's Greek Burn.

H H Maharaj of Kashmir's Heyday.

Mrs. F G Travers's Hill Note.

Mr N. Begmahomed's Chivalresque.

Mr. Eve's Ballintoy, Superlative Insomnia, Misty Dawn, Knockdon and Cash Sweep

Mr J. A Wadia's Picaro

FINAL ENTRIES

Lt.-Col Zorawar Singh's Zorawar.

Mr M. Sevedjian's Belle Legend

*Denotes horses not eligible.

H H THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs 1,250; third, Rs. 500.

For Arabs 4 years old and upwards.

Arabs 6 years old and aged to carry 8 st. 7 lbs Arabs 5 years old to carry 8 st 4 lbs

Arabs 4 years old to carry 7st. 11 lbs.

Penalties.—Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 10 lbs. extra.

Allowances.—Arabs in Classes II and III 7 lbs.

(Landing allowance clause in general Conditions does not apply)).

FIRST ENTRIES

H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Madhi.

Mr. Eve's Funny Face

Mr A H Hedeshizada's Goolab.

Mr Y R Sarsam's Black Beuty

Messrs S V. Stokes and D. S. Mane's Al Mandoob.

Mr Sion F Nissim's Arab Queen and Tair al Iraq.

Mr. A C Ardeshir's Hamiyah.

H. H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Talwihin, Jai Bhawani II and Mutashar.

Mr. P B. Avasia's Pasha

Mr. Ali Haji Hassoun's Nickel.

Mr Aziz Mahomed's Samra Layali.

Mr A R Taha's Bushboos.

Mr F. H Mehta's Banco.

Mr. A Lookmanji's Darianoor.

S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Tamim.

H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Kutub and Ghafiah.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's Vershan.

H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Amir Akhlak.

Mr D D Ghista's Bulbul Hazar.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil.

Mr. H M Mahomed's Vita.

Mr R. Kasibhoy's Karim Beg.

Mr Syed Esmail's Habib.

Mr D D Chawan's Baharnoor.

Mr. A C Ardeshir's Shogat Aziz.

Mr Yussuff Tha's Karam Allah

Mr. Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour.

Mr P R. Kering's Insaf.

Mr Haji Abdulla Mana's Murat.

Mr Saleh Moosa's Jinanar.

Mr. K Ardeshir's Abdul Malik

Mr Khodayar Rustom's Hazima

Mrs. R. Koelman's Broker.

Mr Baha Khalil's Dolfuss.

Mr. Eve's Anchor.

Mr. J. A Wadia's Injeman II.

FINAL ENTRIES

Mr H Ahmed's Quarry.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

FIRST ENTRIES

H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Hush Hush

Mr. Y R. Sarsam's Defender

Mr Sion F. Nessim's Queen Singer

Mr Shantidas Askuran's White Flower.

Mr A M Khairaz's Al Gazi and Shiniar.

Mr M Dhalla's Riyad II.

Mr. R. Bence's Atiyat Allah.

H H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kolhapur Queen, Maharani and Young Chayna

Mr M. C Patel's Happy King and *Kaballa

Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Amij

Mr Aziz Mahomed's Samra Layali.

Mr. Hamid Jamoro's Kayid Saud.

Mr A R. Taha's Maarib.

Mr. A Lookmanji's High Flier and Kummer.

H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Royalty, Garraf and Adhba II

Mr Sayid Mahomed's Saduzaman

Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's Sa'ami.

Mr A K Raghawan's Capitol.

Mr R. Kashibhoy's Shekib.

Mr. A C Ardeshir's Sunspot.

Mr Ayub Asad's Green Lawn.

Mr. A K Khadery's Sanjakdar.

Messrs R N Surana and P. R. Kering's Mattar

Haji Abdullah Mana's Murat and Famous.

Mr. Fahad Rummah's Rajput and Suhama.

Mrs. R Koelman's Black Pearl.

Mr Abdulla Beython's Yanoos

Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.s Arab Flag.

H H Maharaja of Mysore's Nasib al Zaman

Mr Syed bin Oomer's Lamington and Money Order.

Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.'s Danger.

Mrs D Rozario's Billy Boy and Bibijan

Mr. Eve's Anchor.

Mr. A I Begmahomed's Black King.

Mr J A Wadia's Moon Spark

Mr A R Obaid's Rolls Royce.

FINAL ENTRIES

Mr Saleh Mehdi's Argonaut.

Mr A R A. Wahab's Mascat and Grey King.

Mr. F. B. Burjorjee's Zoolum.

Mr Ahmed Vali's Misyer.

Mr Eve's Blue Funnel

*Denoes horses not eligible.

DEFENCE CONTENTION IN LAWYERS' CASE

(Continued from Page 12)

ject of paralysing the Government and the administration of Law and Order. Such an act clearly amounted to misconduct.

The Chief Justice observed that misconduct must be such as would render a man unfit to practise as an Advocate.

The Advocate-General said that the question was whether such a man was unfit to continue as an advocate.

Justice Rangnekar said a test must be made on this question.

The Advocate-General proceeding said that, Mr. Masani had not expressed even a word of regret before the Tribunal. On the contrary, he delighted in the act which he regarded as praiseworthy. It was an offence against the State and Mr. Masani sought to justify it by the instances of Lord Carson and Lord Birkenhead.

The Advocate-General then quoted a legal authority to show that lawyers were a privileged class and, therefore, they had corresponding obligations and duties. Lawyers, he said, were a part of the machinery provided for the administration of justice and the maintenance of law and order, and as such, they could not break the Law or incite others to break the Law consistently with their duties as advocates. On this point counsel cited the opinion of Sir Norman Mcleod, a former Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, who said, "those who live by the law must obey the law."

Counsel said that if lawyers deliberately disobeyed the laws disciplinary action should be taken against them.

TRIBUNAL'S REPORT

The Advocate-General then proceeded to deal with the report of the Tribunal of the Bar Council. It had been argued before the Tribunal that the High Court had no jurisdiction to deal with these cases. On this point, counsel submitted that, as soon as there was a conviction for a crime, and it was brought to their lordships' notice, their lordships should consider whether it was a fit case for disciplinary action. He submitted that the word "misconduct" meant unlawful behaviour, and this proposition was supported by the legal authorities he had cited.

"UNFIT TO REMAIN ON ROLL"

In conclusion, the Advocate-General submitted that the cases of all the three advocates amounted to such misconduct as rendered them unfit to remain on the roll of advocates.

Mr. Motilal Setalwad then argued the case on behalf of the three advocates.

Counsel said that the facts of the three cases had been admitted, and the convictions had not been challenged. The Court had to consider whether, having regard to the convictions, there had been misconduct within the meaning of the Bar Council's Act. "Misconduct" implied something which rendered a man unfit to exercise his profession.

"THE CRUCIAL POINT"

In principle, said counsel, a conviction, by itself, could not amount to misconduct. For the purpose of such an enquiry, he submitted the proposition that the Court had to decide whether the offence was so trifling as would justify the Court in overlooking it, or whether it was serious enough to deserve to be dealt with by way of diciplinary action. The nature of the offence must be considered, and not merely the fact of the conviction, and it was so held by the Allahabad High Court which was supported by the Privy Council.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S DECISION

The proposition he submitted, said counsel, was that it was incorrect to say that a conviction, in itself, implied misconduct. As was held by the Privy Council, a conviction for rash driving, for instance, could not be construed as misconduct which would disquality a lawyer to practise his profession. The Letters Patent provided for action to be taken for a reasonable cause. And "reasonable cause," counsel contended, should be construed to mean such misconduct as would unfit a man for the practice of his profession.

Replying to Mr. Justice Divetia, counsel said that there was a distinction between "misconduct" and "misbehavour". The court had to consider not merely the fact of a conviction, but the circumstances in which the offence was committed before deciding the question whether or not there was such misconduct as would jusitfy disciplinary action. As soon as there was a conviction, the guilt was there, but the Court had to go further and enquire whether it was a fit case for taking action.

ENGLISH LAW QUOTED

"Misconduct" was a well-recognised expression in English law, and it was taken to mean such conduct as would unfit a man for his profession. On this point counsel cited the authority of "Halisbury's Laws of England."

There were two classes of misconduct said counsel.

PRIVATE AND PROFESSIONAL CAPACITIES

There was professional misconduct and there was other misconduct in one's private capacity. And the Court had to consider whether apart from his profession, the Advocate had done something in his private capacity that rendered him unfit to practise his profession. In England it had aways been some disgraceful conduct which had been held to disqualify a lawyer for his profession. The test to be applied was whether an Advocate had done something which rendered him unfit for association by his professional brethren. There was a case in which the Privy Council had held that a barrister who was guilty of gross contempt of court was acting in his private capacity as a suitor or litigant, and could not, therefore, be dealt with for disciplinary action, though the Court might deal with him for contempt of Court.

There was, again, the case of a solicitor who had let out his premises for a brothel and the Privy Council held him guilty of such disgraceful conduct as would render him unfit for association with his professional brethren, and, therefore, deserving of disciplinary action.

"NO EVIDENCE OF PARTICULAR RESULT."

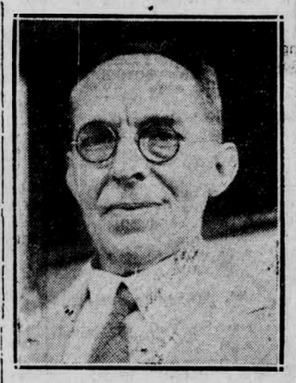
In the cases now before the court, counsel pointed out, there was no question of treason or paralysing the Government. The only facts before the Court were that these three Advocates were connected with the management of certain associations which were decared unlawful. There was no evidence that their conduct tended to a particular result.

On these facts, asked counsel, could the court hold that these advocates had by such conduct rendered themselves unfit for association by their professional brethren? That was the whole test. On this point, their professional brethren, represented by the Bar Council and the Western India Advocates' Association, had shown their attitude by supporting these Advocates and opposing the petition for taking action, and thereby indicating that they did not regard these Advocates as unfit for their association. Two members of the Tribunal had also supported them.

"HIGH-SOUNDING EXPRESSIONS"

What was there in their conduct which rendered them unfit? asked counsel. Was it the question of their efficiency? It was not suggested that by participating in the unlawful associations, they had become less efficient in their professional work. The Advocate-General had used some high-sounding expressions like "lawyers are a privileged class and as such, had obligations to observe the law" and that "those who live by the law must obey the law". But when you analyse these expressions, they came to nothing.

The Court then rose for the day.



Sir G. H. Willis, Master of the Security Printing Press, Nasik, who retired after 39 years' service, left for England by the last Mail Boat.

CRICKET IN OKHA

PORT OKHA, Aug. 28.

A friendly cricket match was played between S. S. Nawab's Elevan and Okha Cricket Club, on the Okha Cricket ground. Visitors won the toss and elected to bat, and during two hours play had collected 86 runs for three wickets. Messrs Jagdeo and Spikeshad each played a stolid innings. Mr. Mazumdar who had taken possession of the leather had taken three wickets for twenty five runs.

Okha had put in a stubborn game, but were found the bowlers very troublesome. Okha had so far made 75 runs for the loss of 8 wickets. Mr. Deshmukh who had made 39 runs (not out) played a sparkling innings. Bowling honour went to Messrs. Fansey and Lalsing.

The match ended in a draw.

With a view to mitigating the noise in the Madras City a notice has been given for moving a resolution at the meeting of the Council of the Corporation, to be held on September 4

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 11, 1990.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 24, 1353
Parsi: Gatha 3, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.
Sunset: 6h. 52m.
High Water: 10-00, 21-28
Low Water: 2-06, 16-18

Rotary Club of Bombay: Miss M. K. Davis on "The Artful Dodger." Taj Mahal Hotel, 1-30 p.m. (Not a Ladies Day).
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
European Association (Bombay Branch): extraordinary general meeting, Taj Mahal Hotel, 9-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 5.

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "Scottish Universities" by Prof. J. Maclean, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.
Mr. Nariman's lecture on India's Pact and Present", Brotherhood Hall, 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S. S. "Comorin" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday (6th instant.)

B. S. K. BRAHMINS' ASSOCIATION

A general body meeting of the B. S. K. B. Association will be held at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on 30th inst. at 94, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4, to elect new office-bearers for the Association.

"INDIA PAST AND PRESENT"

Mr. K. F. Nariman will deliver a public lecture on 'India Past and Present' on Wednesday (5th inst. at 6-30 p.m. in the Brotherhood hall, under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood.

PROTEST MEETING

A public meeting, to protest against the restrictions laid down against Arya pandits in the Nizam States, will be held in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kalbadevi to-day (Tuesday(at 7 p.m.

"D" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held at the office premises to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL

An urgent meeting of the Council of the B. P.C.C. will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

INSURANCE REPRESENTATIVES' SOCIETY

A meeting to formulate the rules and memorandum of the above Society is to be held at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), at the office of Messrs. Gordhandas Dossa and Co., at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LIBERALS AND D S P CONFERENCE

The National Liberal Federation of India has addressed a letter to The Secretary, Deccan States Peoples' Conference, Poona, to convey to the Deccan States' Peoples' Conference an assurance of the sympathy of the Liberal Party with the People of the States striving for representative Government leading to responsible Government.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Manhattan Melodrama". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Hips, Hips, Hooray". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Trumpet Blows". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Ruplekha". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Soneki-Chidia" or "Vismi-Sadi". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL —"Dukhtar-E-Hind" or "Bharati Bala". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Devaki" or "Krishna Janma". Time as usual.
PALACE—"Queen Christina". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"It's a Cop". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Toofan Mail". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Ajameel". Daily at 3-45, 5-30 8, and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"King Kong". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show on Thursday and Friday, ("Son of the Shaikh").
EMPIRE—"Evergreen". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER TALKIE—"Vaman Avtar". Daily at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CARLTON—"Wonder Bar". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bottoms Up". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Two Seconds". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra, conductor, Ernest W. Goss, relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay 8-15 p.m. Nightmare Series No. 1: A Ghost Story by Algernon Blackwood, told by the author. 8-30 p.m. The Manchester Corporation Transport Banjo, Mandoline and Guitar Orchestra. 9-10 p.m. A concert by the Bronkhurst Trio; Violet Nichools (soprano). 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. Memories of the Lyric and Winter Garden Theatres, a programme of gramophone records.

To-day On Radio

12 noon. Time Signal. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club. 2-30 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Time signal. A relay from the Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Interval. 7 p.m. Talk: "Sporting Topics,". 7-30 p.m Dance music. Jack Payne and His Band. (Records). 8-45 p.m. Weather and other news. 9 p.m. Time signal. General and commercial news in Hindi. 9-20 p.m. Light music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The second quarterly meeting of this Association will be held in its office (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort) to-day (Tuesday), at 5 p.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. P. G. Naik will deliver a lecture on "Vigilance and Rescue Work."

The members of the class will visit the "Beggars' Camp", Rowli Hill, Matunga, on Thursday the 6th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

WOMAN FINDS HER ROOM DOOR BOLTED FROM INSIDE

Suspect Arrested And Remanded For Fortnight

On a charge of house breaking and theft, Abdul Rehman alias Santan, de Souza, was placed before Mr. Oscar. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday and ordered to be remanded into Police custody for 14 days.

It is alleged that on Sunday afternoon the accused entered the room of a resident at Forbes Street, when the occupant was out. Later, when the latter returned, she found that the lock had been removed and the door bolted from inside

When she knocked at the door, the accused opened the door and ran downstairs. He was followed by a crowd and was subsequently arrested. When the police searched him they found a jemmy and also a locket.

Pending further inquiries the case was adjourned.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI RETURNS TO BOMBAY

Sardar Vallabhbhai, accompanied by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, returned to Bombay from Wardha on Monday morning. They will proceed to Wardha to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress on the 8th instant.

BURGLARIES IN CITY

Thefts Of About Rs. 2400: 5 Suspects Arrested

Two big cases of house-burglaries, reported from Kamatipura and Tankanpura, have caused considerable excitement in the localities.

Gold and silver ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 1093 are reported to have been missing from the cupboard in Ilahi Din Mohommed's residence, 5th Lane Kamatipura.

As a sequel to this Abdul Majid Mahitulla was arrested on Sunday and placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Magistrate, Mazgain, on Monday.

Two of the associates, suspected in this case, are reported to have been absconding.

A shipping and clearing commission agent having his room at 2nd floor in Noor Mohmed Building, Tantanpura Street, has lodged a complaint at Nagpada Police Station that his room was broken into, and jewelly worth Rs. 1,299 was stolen from a cupboard.

As a result of the daring burglary, overnight, the Nagpada police arrested (1) Abdul Rehman Jairaj, (2) Akabarally Jairaz, (3) Allahudin Rupji and (4) Hussain Allaudin.

The Kamatipura suspect and the alleged gang of Tantanpura were placed before the Magistrate on Monday, and were ordered to be remanded, for a period of 10 and seven days, respectively, pending further police inquiries.

LECTURE ON VILLAGE WORK

Under the auspices of Vile Parle Congress Committee will be held today (Tuesday) at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) at N. Bhagat's Bungalow, Gode Bunder Road. Mr. Mohanlal K. Pandye will speak on his experiences of village work.

BENGALIS AND DURGA PUJA

At a meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay, held at 16 Sleater Road, on September, 1 under the presidentship of Mr. Justice K. C. Sen. I.C.S., was decided to celebrate "Sree Durga" Puja this year in Bombay and an Executive Committee was formed, with Mr. Justice K. C. Sen as President.

G. I. P. WORKERS' MEETING

A general meeting of the Matunga Workshopmen will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m. on the Goal Maidan, opposite the Matunga Station (G.I.P.) when Sjt. Jhabvala will preside, and Sjts. D. L. Pathak, R. A. Khedgikar, H. V. Chaudhary, Inamdar, Z R. Chaudhary and other Labour Leaders will address the meeting.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Carthage" with the mails from Bombay of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the Mails from London of 23rd ultimo arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 7th instant.

The "Comorin" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 10 a.m the same day.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Varnashram Swarajya Sangha, His Holiness Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya of Jagganath Puri will deliver the following series of Religious Discourses for Hindus of all castes, at Madhav Bag, from 6-30 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) on the days and on subjects as mentioned below:—

4th Sept. on "The Goal of Human Life'"
6th Sept. on "Light on the Path".
8th Sept. on "Uniqueness of Sanatan Dharma."
10th Sept. on Sanatan Dharma in practical life.
14th Sept. on "Sanatan Dharma and other religious."

Attack On Barrage Management

Sind Member Warns Govt. Against Unfettered Powers Of Chief Engineer

ALLEGATION OF NEGLIGENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 3.

Syed Miran Mahomed Shah has given notice of a motion for presenting an address to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay praying that the present session of the Council be prorogued immediately and another session at Bombay in November or December be summoned.

Official attendance showed a marked decrease when the Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting this afternoon.

WARNING TO GOVT.

Mr. Gazdar, the Karachi Member, taking up the thread from where he had left it on the previous day continued his speech on the Appropriation Accounts Committee's Report. The Sind Member wanted to warn the Government, especially over the Barrage Loans Administration, as also against giving unfettered powers to the Chief Engineer of the barrage area.

The Home Member, Mr. Bell was next on his feet to answer the previous speaker. He made a lengthy statement.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

Mr. Kamat invited Government's attention to the fact that payment of interest on the Barrage Loans was made by sale of lands or out of the General Revenue or the Famine Fund and said that it was a most unsound policy.

But the Home Member said that it had to be continued.

Mr. Gokhale drew the attention of Government to the reference in the Report to a misappropriation of Rs. 441 by the Chairman of a Board of Bench Magistrates out of the amount received as fine from accused persons which the report further stated could not be recovered owing to the death of the Chairman. Proceeding further Mr. Gokhale blamed Government for their negligence in allowing an amount of Rs. 21,29,620 from the Lloyd Barrage expenditure to be passed without vouchers. He urged Government to investigate the matter thoroughly.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni speaking next made a vigorous attack at the unsatisfactory financial policy of the Government.

Mr. Surve was addressing the House when it rose for tea.

Continuing his speech after the House met after tea Mr. Anandrao Surve hoped Government would in future do well to allot one or two days for discussion of Appropriation Report.

Diwan Bahadur Dongarsingh Patel said that, although there were mitakes in accounts Government had acted with prudence.

UNSATISFACTORY FINANCES

Mr. Bhailal Patel found himself unable to know the reason why the finances of the Presidency should have been unsatisfactory even when new taxation proposals and supplementary grants were sanctioned by the House and "Congress was dead" as the Viceroy put it.

Mr. Freke, Finance Secretary, answering the charge of overbudgetting stated that while the budgeted amount was 15 crores and 8 lacs, the actual expenditure was 14 crores and 95 lacs.

Mr. Karbhari and Mr. Panditappa Chikodi spoke, the latter pressing the point for the ruling of the Chair—the point, namely, whether a member of the Public Accounts Committee was entitled to ask for any paper concerned when it was not of a confidential character.

Rising to a reply Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Cooper, Finance Member, dealt with the various issues that had been raised by several speakers during the two days' debate on the Appropriation Report. The report was carried and recorded.

PROROGUE SESSION

Ten minutes before the House rose for the day Syed Miran Mahomed moved his resolution proposing an address to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to prorogue the present session with a brief speech.

Mr. More (Sholapur) moved an amendment that this Bombay Session should have not less than seven extra days for non-official business.

Rao Bahadur Bole opposed the motion.

Sir Raffiuddin also opposed the motion. It was ten minutes past seven when the motion was declared lost.

A division was asked for and the motion was eventually declared lost with 21 "Yes" and 22 "Noes." The officials did not vote. The House then rose for the day.

MUNICIPALITY TO RUN SMALL PRINTING PRESS

Sub-Committee Adheres To Previous Recommendation

Should the Bombay Municipality have a small printing press or a big one? This matter is being considered for the last two years by the Standing Committee and its Sub-Committee over and over again, as its report recently made was again sent for reconsideration in June last but practically the same recommendation made by that body was approved of by the Standing Committee at their meeting on Monday.

HISTORY OF PROPOSAL

Under their Resolution No. 6186, dated the 7th November 1932, the Corporation had requested the Commissioner to report through the Standing Committee as to the measures that should be adopted for effecting economy in the expenditure on printing and stationery in all Municipal Departments. Subsequently in their letter, dated the 21st April 1933, the Municipal Auditors submitted for the consideration of the Standing Committee a suggestion for printing some of the standard forms etc., required by the various departments of the Municipality at the press established by the Schools Committee at the Foras Road Marathi School as a measure of economy.

In his report dated the 31st May 1934, the Commissioner pointed out that the Schools Committee's press was a small one and was intended for teaching the art of printing to pupils in the higher classes, and that as it was not possible even for the Schools Committee to get all their books and forms printed thereat, it would be impossible for that press to undertake other Departmental work as suggested by the Municipal Auditors The Commissioner was, however, of opinion that in view of a large number of forms in use in the different departments of the Municipality, there seeemd to be sufficient work for a small Municipal press to keep it fully occupied throughout the year.

MEASURES FOR EFFECTING ECONOMY

He accordingly submitted for the approval of the Corporation and the Standing Committee a proposal for starting a press capable of printing forms and books, etc., of foolscap size and observed that if his proposal was accepted, it would result in a saving of Rs. 6,000 per annum, in the expenditure on printing. As regards measures for effecting economy in the expenditure on stationery, the Commissioner pointed out that on account of rigorous economy exercised by the Heads of Departments, the expenditure under this Head had gone down from Rs. 23,752 in the year 1930-31 to Rs. 20,930 in the year 1932-33; that the deletion of several odd-size items which were not in general use and the fixing of standard forms, sizes, qualities of paper, etc. had resulted in a saving of about Rs. 5,000 and that besides these savings, a cut of 10 per per cent had been made in the grant for stationery in the current year's budget.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

The Municipal Corporation also had sent this matter to the Standing Committee in June last to consider whether it was not worth while to have a municipal press for printing municipal matter. The question was referred to the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee who adhered to their previous recommendation and recommended a small printing press for printing forms, etc., which would make some saving in the cost of printing

The Standing Committee approved of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee and forwarded the same to the Municipal Corporation.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Bombay Port-Trust

The rise of Bombay as a cotton mart from the days of the East India Company to the present day, when on an average two million bales of cotton are shipped every year from this port, is traced in an interesting manner by a writer in the August issue of "The Port of Bombay," the magazine of the Bombay Port Trust. Besides being "a chronicle of quayside news," the journal which is well illustrated, gives also a brief-study of the constitution of the Port Trust and a descriptive account of suction dredging operations in the harbour. We learn from the journal that from 1st April 1933 to March 1st, 1934, 29202 Saloon and 25892 Deck passengers, making a total of 55,094 overseas passengers embarked at the port of Bombay, while 32,000 Saloon and 22001 Deck passengers, making a total of 52,023 overseas passengers disembarked here. 662,995 ordinary coasting passengers emarked and 607,696 passengers disembarked during the year at the port.

H. O. H. Enquiry

The discussion on the alleged mismanagement of the H.O.H. Fete took an interesting turn in the Bombay Municipal Corporation last week. The Corporation has decided to ask the Government to appoint an independent enquiry. The affairs of the H.O.H. Fete have been the talk of the town for the past few months and there have been numerous demands for ascertaining the truth. But it is hoped that when the enquiry is instituted its result will be to the satisfaction of the H.O.H. Fete Committee and its staff and the public as well. If all wild rumours are falsified by the official investigations, the H.O.H. Fete management will be exonerated of all the blame. If not, the blame will be fixed on those responsble for the alleged scandal. The question is whether Government will accede to the request of the Corporation. As the Municipal Corporation is a public body, it is hoped Government will respect public opinion and appoint a committee without any delay. It does not raise the question of cost as one councillor has already agreed to bear all the costs, if a committee is appointed.

STRENGTHENING G. I. P R. WORKERS' UNION

President And General Secretary On Tour

Sjts. R. R. Khedgilkar and D. L. Pathak, President and the General Secretary of the Union, respectively, are starting on the line to organise and strengthen the Union.

In their tour leaving Bombay on the evening of the 7th inst. they will visit, Bhusaval, Amalner, Khandwa, Itarsi, Amla, Nagpur, Badnera then Marmad and Igatpuri, returing Bombay on 23rd inst. General Propaganda meetings will be held at various pleces.

RESTRICTIONS ON ARYA SAMAJ WORK.

A public meeting of Arya Samajist and Hindus' of Bombay was held, in the Arya Samaj Mandir, under the presidentship of His Holiness Shree Swami Omkarsachidanandji Maharaj when a resolution was unanimously passed protesting against the "galling restrictions on Arya Samaj work in Hyderabad State" and wholeheartedly associating with the demands enumerated in the memorial submitted to his Exalted Highness the Nizam, and respectfully begging their withdrawal.

GIRL WIFE SCALDED TO DEATH

"Shock from extensive scalds accidentally received from boiled ghee" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury on Monday over the death of a girl wife named Sumbai, wife of Kashba.

It is stated that the unfortunate girl, while carrying a pot of boiling ghee, tripped over and fell, and the ghee sprinkled all over her body.

She was carried to the B. J. Hospital on Sunday where she succumbed to the injuries.

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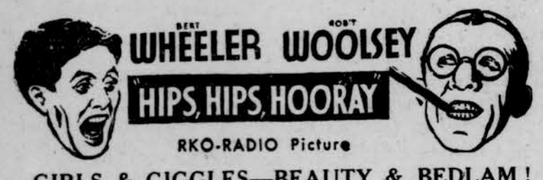

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1934

DILATORY TACTICS

The "United Press" learns from "authoritative sources" that the new Reforms are not likely to be inaugurated till the Spring of 1936 and that they may even be further postponed till 1937. Not many will be surprised at this surmise. The publication of the Joint Committee's Report has so long been delayed without any justification that the policy of deliberate procrastination may be presumed to dog the progress of Reforms in all its later stages. The reasons for the delay are not far to seek. In the first place there is the conspiracy of the Die-hard group of the Conservatives, led by Mr. Churchill, opposing almost every step towards reform. The Baldwinites could, if they chose, overcome this opposition soon enough. But they like the opposition, as that helps them to pose before India as champions of reform fighting against opposition from within and without and thus to obtain some support for their scheme from the equally reactionary element in this country. There is not much real difference between the two groups. The Churchillites oppose even the show of reforms, while the official group, which is more astute, would make a pretence of giving with one hand but would take away much with the other in the shape of Safeguards. A settlement between the two groups is in the circumstances most likely but it takes time.

Reason Of Delay

Another important reason for the inordinate delay in the completion of the Reforms scheme is the British Government's desire to wear out the opposition to the scheme from India in general and the Congress in particular. Sir Samuel Hoare knows full well that the country unreservedly condemns his scheme but he fondly believes that sheer passage of time will steadily wear out the opposition and make the people long for almost any scheme that is an advance on the present position. He also feels that some time is necessary for the people of India to forget or at least to weaken their insistence on the latest pledges of the Government to give them a scheme of Dominion Status with Safeguards demonstrably in the interests of India. Sir Samuel particularly hopes that the next few months or even years will create splits in the Congress camp and otherwise weaken its hold over the people and that, therefore, some further delay may create a more favourable atmosphere for the introduction of the Reforms. The "United Press" thinks that Sir Samuel also wants to exploit the differences between the Viceroy and the Provincial Governments. We find it difficult to believe the reports about these differences. But Sir Samuel is quite capable of pressing to his advantage any circumstance calculated to delay or further whittle down his scheme of Reforms.

Create Sanction

As for the people of India, they are little concerned with the progress of a scheme the very basis of which they denounce. Their only wish is that the waiting for the new scheme should come to an end and that they should know the worst as soon as possible. Then they will be in a better position to give undivided attention to evolving a scheme of their own through the agency of a Constituent Assembly. The longer their certain disillusionment about the Government's scheme is delayed the stronger is bound to be the reaction against the scheme and its authors, whatever Sir Samuel may think about the effect of delay on the people's minds. Two important points that need to be emphasized in this connection are, first, that the nature of the National Constitution and the time for its introduction will depend less upon the mere deliberations of a Constituent Assembly than upon the sanctions behind the scheme and that a Constituent Assembly itself will hardly be practicable unless communal differences are considerably reduced. It is, therefore, the first and foremost duty of Congress leaders to concentrate their best efforts on the creation of popular sanctions and the solution of the still unsolved communal problem. So long as they are engaged in these efforts they need not care what tactics Government pursue to impose upon them the White Paper scheme. It is not enough for them to claim the right of Self-Determination. It is necessary that they should enable themselves to win the right and also exercise it effectively.

"From Wrong Angles"

Gaganvihari Mehta, alias "G.-L.M." is a name familiar to the readers of Indian newspapers in general and the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Indian Finance" in particular. But, it is really more than a familiar name. "G.L.M." is an event that occurs, happily for all, frequently in the midst of contemporary political confusion, not only to amuse, but also to instruct and elevate. These occurrences have been collected and given to us in book form ("From Wrong Angles," Price Re. 1-8, Printed at the Art Press, Calcutta and published by the author, 70-A, Chakrabare Road (North) Calcutta), for which "G.L.M." deserves our—shall we say, consolidated—thanks. It is undeniable that the most striking and illuminating commentary is a parody—that illustrious journal of London 'Punch" is a conclusive evidence. And this is especially true of situations fraught with the irony of which we Indians are familiar every day of our political and economic existence under the protective patronage of Great Britain. "G.L.M." does it. You laugh and learn. For, while softening bitterness, he succeeds in driving home the reality, which after all, is the essential quality of the artist as humourist.

The book is divided into three parts: "Problems Political," "Affairs Economic" and "Matters Miscellaneous" and it can be said without exaggeration that each one is better than the other two, delicious, both as an entertainment and as food for thought. G.L.M. could not have chosen a better name for the book. For, as he says himself, ".....while others resort to exhortation or denunciation or argument, the humourist simply draws attention to the incongruity of the situation. Because he looks at the matter from another and a radically different angle. It might seem a wrong angle. But if a sense of humour is an intellectual discipline, wrong angles are very often the only right angles to look from." May we also say that "From Wrong Angles" is otherwise perfect too. It is somewhat of a truism that all grand frustrations and achievements yield their mainspring to the formula "cherchez la femme." And you will find her in the confessional dedication.

British Labour's "Pledge"

In a message to a Delhi contemporary Mr. George Lansbury sends "the best wishes of the British Labour movement for the success of the people of India in their efforts to secure self-Government" and promises that the movement will do "its utmost to support their claim." Such an assurance would be highly welcome were it not for the fact that it had been offered times out of number in the past. An Indian Political Conference is to be held in London on September 30, and it will be attended, we understand, by Mr. Lansbury, the leader, and Major Attlee, the deputy-leader, of the Labour Party in Parliament. We have no doubt that the same formula of unconditional support and sincere good wishes will be repeated by these gentlemen on that occasion also. But the historical irony of it is that when the time comes for implementing sympathy the British Labour movement betrays exactly as much respect for past pledges as the avowed Imperialist Parties. And the cheap and contemptible excuse has been the opposition of the other parties. Labour, when in office has, so far at any rate, consistently disgraced Socialist principles.

THE TEMPLE ENTRY BILL

The Authorities' Ways With Its Circulation

(By One In The Know).

Now that the Government have shown their hand as clearly as possible in the matter of the Temple Entry Bill, it will not be inopportunte to recount some of the ways by which they managed to obtain the public's opinion on the Bill.

The order which was issued for the circulation of the Bill with a view to ascertaining the opinion on it of the public concerned called for the opinion of (1) the orthodox, especially those connected with the temple management or worship, (2) the higher caste reformers, and (3) the Depressed Classes; as if these three were exhaustive and mutually exclusive classes. The order came down from the Provincial Government's Secretariat to the several Divisional Commissioners, from whom it descended to the District Collectors, and these in their turn passed it on to their Assistant or Deputy Collectors. These last forwarded it to the Mamlatdars or Mahalkaris in their respective jurisdictions. Thus it was ultimately these officials who came or might be supposed to come into direct contact with the people concerned. But the Mamlatdars' or Mahalkaris' reports on the Bill were got up by consulting in most cases their subordinates, the village officers, or their office clerks or the habitues of their courts. In the vast majority of cases none of the leaders of social or public life in the locality or the office-bearers of constituted public bodies in their jurisdiction were consulted or invited to give their opinion.

Misinterpretation

In the circulation order the Mamlatdars, etc., had been asked to explain the provisions of the Bill to the people. But the Mamlatdars' reports—and not only theirs but their superiors', too—showed that they themselves were far from understanding the nature of the Bill. While the Bill was concerned with the question whether the public interested in any temple should or should not be free to decide the question of the Harijan's entry into it by a majority, almost all the 'reports' received discussed the question of whether the Harijans should or should not be allowed to enter the temples; as though the Bill by its mere passage would open all temples straightway to the Harijans.

Official Reports

Whatever they were, those 'reports' from the Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris went up to the Assistant or Deputy Collector concerned, who wrote up thereon his own 'report,' which was more often than not a lengthy dissertation on the merits of the Bill as he viewed it, often as wide of the mark as one could imagine, and, of course, unfavourable to the object of the Bill. In due course such 'reports' are sent up to the Collector, in some cases without the basic reports (such as they are) from the Mamlatdars or Mahalkaris accompanying them. The Collector in his turn sends up his own 'report,' which is ostensibly based on those from his Assistants, but is most often an essay of his own full of the smell of "politics," which he is wont to find in every action of every reformer. He has rarely (if ever) thought of forwarding the lower 'reports' along with his own, which thus goes up in its isolated dignity to the Commissioner's office. The latter then gets up his own 'report' on the Collectors' reports, and it is these Commissioners' reports that reach the Government Secretariat.

"Circumlocution Office"

Thus, even those 'reports' from the Mamlatdars, etc., which may be supposed to reflect the peoples' opinion, go up no higher than the Collector's record shelves, even if they go so far. The resolutions passed at public meetings and manifestoes got signed by public bodies or public workers are sometimes sent to the Collector or the Mamlatdar to be forwarded to the proper authorities. Not a few of these, particularly if they happen to be favourable to reform, rest snugly in the Collector's office files. Scarcely a word about them reaches the Secreta-

(Continued on page 8).

CULTURAL PROGRESS IN RUSSIA

No Stone Has Been Left Unturned To Eliminate Illiteracy And To Raise The Cultural Level Of The People

By Abdul Aziz Azad.

III.

Considerable work is also carried on among the people to promote political training and raise the cultural level.

In the early years, immediately after the Revolution, when illiteracy was still predominant, and the people were on a very low cultural level, many schools were opened throughout the Soviet Union to help the adult semi-literate and illiterates to read, and write grammatically. In 1928 42 177 such schools were functioning in which 1,318,048 pupils were coping with the liquidation of illiteracy and semi-literacy. In the same year there were concurrently functioning 1,457 schools with 133,829 students, where the knowledge of these students was being enlarged.

The "workers' universities" of which there were 62 at this time with 15,667 students played an important part in raising the cultural level of the population and spreading literacy. Besides there were 593 Communist Party schools with 45,610 students and 27 Communist universities with 8,835 students. All these institutions have been a great aid to the spreading of culture.

Spreading Culture Among The Masses

No stone has been left unturned in the work of raising the cultural level and eliminating the illiteracy of the people of Russia. Besides the means already described, many other measures were taken to hasten the accomplishment of these aims. In the villages, "hut reading-rooms" and "houses of Socialist culture," supplied with books, newspapers, periodicals, musical instruments and lecturers, were opened. In 1933 there were 35,980 such institutions throughout the country.

In the towns and cities "Clubs" and "Palaces of Culture" were opened with the same object, numbering in 1933, 13,304. In addition to these, in 1932, there were 1,005 "People's Houses" (substitutes for large clubs in industrial cities—having all possible means of cultural amusement lectures, debates, etc.) and 5,333 "Peasant Houses" (in the villages serving the same purpose as the "People's Houses" but specifically fitted to the psychology of the peasant).

Voluntary And Social Work

The work effected by the volunteer services of the population under the auspices of the Trade Unions and the Communist Party in the spreading of literacy and introduction of civilization to the uncultured, illiterate masses of Russia, is invaluable and astounding. This type of work is called "Social Work."

The members of the Trade Unions and of the Communist Party were ordered to carry literacy and culture to the ignorant masses. To begin with these volunteers had to teach the illiterate members of his own family to read and write, then his comrades and friends. Then they would be sent into factories, collective farms, shops, warehouses, schools and hospitals to teach the people to read and write, or to cure the deaf-mutes of Maxim Gorky's expression.

A "Society for Fighting Illiteracy" was formed with President Kalinin as its chairman. This organization with the united forces of the Trade Union the Communist Party and Young Communist League opened a united attack on an army of tens of millions of illiterates. They were so successful that at present the percentage of illiterates throughout the Union comes to only 10. Without the co-operation and self-sacrifice of these volunteers it would have been impossible to accomplish such an achievement.

Various methods have been employed by these volunteers in their work in liquidating illiteracy:—"Cultural Ambushing," "Cultural Attacks," "Cultural Work," "Cultural Relaying," and the most recent "Cultural Universities," and "Cultural Faculties" established in various universities to raise the cultural level of the people particularly that of the workers and students.

Red Corners, Cinemas And Clubs

The "Red Corner" also serves as a means of spreading culture

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

SIGNIFICANT CHECK.

It is good news that General Goering has ordered the release of 742 prisoners, mostly former members of the Social-Democrat and Communist parties, from the concentration camps. In freedom also they will quite likely be subject to careful and continuous surveillance but even restricted liberty will be infinitely better than conditions of hell. More welcome is the report that the Reichsbank has delivered a severe setback to the propaganda activities abroad of the Nazi Party by cutting off supplies to Herr Goebbels. The action of the Reichsbank and the release of half the number of anti-Nazi prisoners may well mean that Finance and Industry are seriously taking a hand in Nazi affairs, that Herr Hitler's real masters, encouraged by his responsiveness in June last, have decided to assert themselves more thoroughly.

O'DUFFY REPUDIATED.

Started under an impressive name and in equally impressive circumstances, the United Ireland Party has reached the beginnings of disintegration even before settling down to make its united strength felt in Irish politics. Professor Hogan has resigned as a protest against the "hysterical leadership" of General O'Duffy and a more serious crisis has been averted only on the intervention of Mr. Cosgrave who is reported to have made an outspoken speech. Many circumstances are responsible for the party's troubles, one of them being the popularity of Mr. de Valera in the Free State. But Professor Hogan is right in blaming General O'Duffy although he and his friends ought to have known that hysteria is the moving force of all "Shirt" leadership. As to Ulster, General O'Duffy's rush tactics are certainly calculated to strengthen the hands of the Tory separationist Government there. But repudiation of General O'Duffy is not enough. Professor Hogan and his friends have got to realise the fact that Ulster is merely a pawn in the game between Great Britain and Ireland.

THE GREATEST NEED.

At a public meeting at Allahabad on Sunday Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan rightly stressed the need for solidarity as the greatest and the most urgent need of the country. He naturally deprecated the tendency of political organizations to split up into various parties which cannot but weaken the cause of the country. It is natural that different groups, like different men, hold different views, but once, after mature deliberation and mutual consultation, the parent body to which the groups belong comes to a final decision and places before the country a definite plan of action, it is the duty of all the groups to work up the plan loyally. The least that is expected from dissenting groups is that they do not actively hinder the working of the plan.

RIGHT TO FREE EMIGRATION.

The letter addressed by the Imperial Citizenship Association to the Government of India on the scheme of colonising Indians from South Africa fairly represents the views of the country on the scheme. The Association joins the Government of India in regarding the present scheme as being tantamount to the segregation of Indians in a kind of Harijan Colony. What Indians protest most strongly against is the assumption in the present scheme that Indians should not in any circumstances look forward to have the same opportunities as other nations to emigrate, settle and carry on cultural and commercial intercourse in all parts of the world. The Imperial Citizenship Association deprecates this assumption and asserts ths right of Indians to emigrate freely. We can only hope that the Government of India will also support the right.

EVIL OF ADULTERATION.

The suggestions made by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce to the Government of Bombay on the draft amendments to the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act deserve to be carefully considered by the Government. The suggestions are evidently based on the expert knowledge and experience the Chamber commands in combating the evil of adulteration and they are all calculated to make the rules against adulteration more rigorous and effective. With regard to the adulteration of ghee with oils or animal fats, the Chamber urges that if it is impossible to devise a machinery to prevent these mixtures from being sold in retail as genuine ghee or to make a provision for colouring mixed products, then the mixtures must be entirely prohibited. We trust Government will give serious consideration to these practical suggestions of the Chamber.

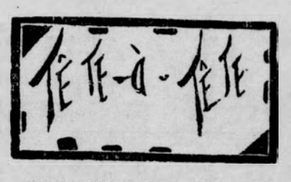
-PRESS VIEWS-

Mr. Kelkar's Optimism

Mr. Kelkar's announcement at Amraoti that his decision not to join the Nationalist Party was due to his belief that the chances of evolving a solution of the communal problem are not yet eliminated is to be welcomed as the correct attitude. His further statement that the nationalist front in the forthcoming Assembly should be made united under the Congress banner, also, proves his patriotic fervour. Mr. Kelkar recognises that there are only two ways to solve the communal problem—one by mutual understanding and the other by arbitrary decisions. Evidently being a believer in the former method, here too he covers the same ground with Congress. Thus agreeing in all major details with Congress policy, Mr. Kelkar, curiously enough, still thinks he is in disagreement with what he disparagingly describes as "the Gandhian leadership and politics." It is, indeed, painful to find a man of Mr. Kelkar's calibre in a confused state of mind. In effect he endorses Congress policy almost in its entirety, yet he chooses to think that he is differing from it. —"National Call."

Inane Futilities

The elaborate futility of a Viceregal address to what is sometimes mock-heroically called the Indian Parliament was duly perpetrated on Wednesday last. It is the King's prerogative to address the British Parliament and the Viceroy must also exercise it here—whether there is anything worth while to be said or not—if only to prove that he is his 'locumtenens' in India, Lord Willingdon, therefore, sat on the throne on the majestic heights of Simla and surveyed the whole world from China to Peru. He found nothing but calm and quiet prevailing everywhere—the result, no doubt, of his wise administration, and the brilliant achievements of what he called "My Government" began one by one to make their captivating appearance before his mind's eye which he lost no time in embodying into words for the edification of his admiring audience, who broke out into hearty applauses occasionally, specially as the happy thought tickled their fancies that in many of these achievements they themselves had no small hand.—"Search light."



"England" declares Mr. King Vidor, the American film director, "is the background of literature, culture and good taste."

Did he mean it as a compliment, we wonder?

* * * *

Once in every few years the Indian public and its leaders suffer from a seizure by Sir Hari Singh. That time of trial has come again, for, according to a message from Nagpur, the gallant knight caught Gandhiji and then rushed to Wardha to catch the Sardar.

* * * *

He has chosen and begun well, we must say. There may not be much in the self-imposed task of acting as an intermediary. But since the "Congress Nationalist" Party is an omnibus for all kinds of passengers except Congressmen Sir Hari Singh is bound to catch it, too.

* * * *

And then he has declared allegiance to the Party's creed: "Sir Hari Singh said that he favoured the rejection of the Communal Award,' while the Party is in tacit agreement with Sir Hari Singh's own creed: not to favour the rejection of the White Paper.

* * * *

According to a judicial authority in Madras, portraits of leaders, if hung in libraries and other education institutions, will serve as aid to thought.

That is exactly the danger.

* * * *

"Lucknow, Sept. 1.

His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to become the Patron-in-Chief of the Association for preservation of game in the United Provinces."

What is the Talukdar-Zamindar Association doing?

* * * *

The London correspondent of Bori Bunder reports on the authority of "an authentic source" that Egyptian opinion and the fellahim "incline to ascribe the present stagnation to the withdrawal of British influence" and hope that Britain "will take a hand in internal policy."

The journal calls it a "remarkable tale."...It is both, a tale and quite remarkable as an exact imitation of tales we in India are so familiar with.

It is a perfect parallel to the views and hopes of Indian opinion and ryot as reported by "authentic sources," which leads us to the question: what is this "remarkable tale" a preliminary to?

* * * *

And—good heavens, we have just remembered—Sir Miles Lampson the High Commissioner is already "Home" on leave.

What ARE they up to?

* * * *

A British Official Wireless says: "The National Gliding Competition will be held during the next ten days near Thirsk in Yorkshire."

It may, of course, be taken for granted that the competition will be held under the patronage of the Rt. Hon. Gliders in the National Government.

* * * *

"France," says a Toulouse message, "has discovered its own 'Loch Ness' monster."

Learning the tricks of the Perfidious Albion?

* * * *

The "Iron Fist" of Bishop Muller has fallen heavily on Marburg theologians for their recalcitrant attitude in the church dispute.

This evidently is the Nazi version of the injunction about the Smiter and the Cheek.

* * * *

"What are you reading, Mary?" asked the stern father.

"Just a novel, father," said the modern miss. "It's called "The Heart of a Lonesome Girl."

Father sniffed contemptuously.

"The usual rubbish, I presume—the name sounds like it," he returned.

"Yes, dad," said Mary blithely. "It's a book you gave to mother twenty years ago. I found it in the attic."

Race For A.I.C.C. Votes

PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATES AND THEIR CHANCES

KEEN CONTEST EXPECTED

(BY OUR POLITICAL COMMISS IONER).

With the notification of Byculla District Congress Committee's election results, all eyes are now directed to the forthcoming elections to the All-India Congress Committee which are likely to be held some time in the middle of this month.

Momentous Issues

The A.I.C.C. elections this time have assumed paramount importance in view of the momentous issues that are going to come before this session of the Congress and on which the A.I.C.C., sitting as the Subjects Committee of the session, will have to arrive at decisions.

Keen Contest

Speculation is rife as to the likely candidates who will be returned from the City. All signs indicate that elections are going to be very keenly contested.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has a long-standing grievance in regard to the seats allotted to this Committee on the A.I.C.C. Looking to the political importance and the record of activities during the last two civil disobedience movements, there is a general consensus of opinion among the members of the B.P.C.C. that the seven seats given to them on the A.I.C.C. are inadequate. Year after year, the Committee's demand for an increase in the representation is being turned down, the last occasion being the Karachi session of the Congress. I understand from reliable sources that this year the Committee contemplates to fight its case before the plenary session of the Congress.

CERTAINTIES

The contest is bound to be keenest because the seats are limited and the candidates contesting are at least double the number. Out of the seven sitting members, all except Mr. Mulraj Karsandas are expected to join in the contest, although the chances of some of them are, in no sense, rosy. There is no question about Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Mr. K. M. Munshi who are, unless something extraordinary happens, bound to be returned in any case. I have seen a general feeling of widespread disappointment and regret that Mr. Brelvi was not returned to the B.P.C.C. and there is a general desire to support his candidature.

THE DIFFERENCE

There is a world of difference between the B.P.C.C. and the A.I.C.C. elections since their electorates very widely differ in their status and education. While at the B.P.C.C. election any person, irrespective of any other qualification, can get a voting franchise by merely paying four annas a year, the member of the B.P.C.C. alone who are no more than 76 can vote for the A.I.C.C. This makes the electorate very limited and easily manageable. Mr. Nariman's position as the member of the Congress Working Committee entitles him to a special consideration and the members of the B.P.C.C. have never shown any hesitation to accord it to him. He is always regarded a certainty and, in fact, he is. Next to Mr. Nariman and Mr. Brelvi, Mr. K. M. Munshi stands a very good chance.

RACE BETWEEN SECRETARIES

Among the other candidates who cannot be called absolute certainties are Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. Abidali Jafferbhai, the two General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. whose chances appear to be better than many others. Of these Mr. Abid Ali is a sitting member and for a number of years he has contested these elections successfully. Both these secretaries will be running very close in the contest and looking to the possibilities of other candidates, these, no doubt, stand a much better stand than others. My reading of the situation, as it is discussed in the Congress lobbies supports the optimism of the friends of these two Secretaries. This brings the number to five out of seven to be elected.

CHANCES OF SOCIALISTS.

Of the two seats remaining, at least one has got to go to the Socialist. The total strength of this group in the new B.P.C.C. is only 12 and out of these ten first votes are enough to return a candidate to the A.I.C.C. That would leave a margin of two votes to the Socialists and it remains to be seen whether Socialists give these votes to candidates outside their party or they run a second candidate themselves. As I analyse the voting, I find that the Socialists cannot return a second candidate unless they skilfully manage to secure at least eight second votes from candidates who are likely to be eliminated from the contest in the first or second round. This is rather difficult in view of the attempts that are made to split the second preferential votes on both sides. It may be that the Socialists may run two candidates on their ticket and give their first and second preferences to their own nominees so that if one of these comes in for elimination, his second votes will go to his comrade whose position will be certain.

POSSIBLE CANDIDATES.

There is a good deal of speculation as to the persons who will be selected by the Socialists to represent their group on the A.I.C.C. The names that naturally suggest themselves are Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas, Mr. M. R. Masani and Mr. Yusuf Meherally. Mr. Meherally is the only man among the group who may be relied upon, to a certain extent, to drag in some non-party votes and it should be no surprise if he is put as the second nominee on behalf of the Socialists. It is doubtful if the Socialists will be able to gain more than one seat.

FIGHT FOR ONE SEAT.

Granting that the Socialists capture only one seat, there remains one more seat to make the full complement and the contest round this seat will be the keenest. The likely candidates for this seat will be Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, Mr. I. S. Patel and Mr. S. K. Pupala. Of these four, Mr. Pupala does not seem to be having sufficient votes to escape the elimination on the first round unless he is able to secure some votes from wards other than his. Mr. Nagindas is expected to get slices from various wards and if he manages some good second votes, his chances cannot be said to be as bad in any way. Mr. I. S. Patel and Mr. Jinabai Joshi will be running neck to neck until one of them is eliminated in the last round. That makes the total seven, but who that seventh will be is very difficult to predict.

MRS. KAMALADEVI'S CANDIDATURE.

There is then the question of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya. She is a member of the B.P.C.C. from the "A" Ward. She is still in jail and as such if her name is put up, much will depend upon the support she will get from the members of the B.P.C.C. who have been successfully returned in the recent elections. So far hers is the only name suggested in Congress circles as the most deserving lady candidate. Considering her record of service and the popularity she enjoys in the city she may get good support. The fact that she is still in jail should recommend her name for special consideration.

VOTING SYSTEM.

The voting system followed for these elections is what is popularly known as the single transferable. It is the most scientific system and does not entail any waste of votes. It correctly represents the option of electors and returns the candidates in order of merit. The complications of the system are so many and sometimes so difficult to understand that the system becomes unintelligible in the absence of proper education. I understand that the officials of the B.P.C.C. are taking measures to explain the system to the members before they are called upon to use it.

"THEATRE FESTIVAL" IN MOSCOW

Humble Proletariat Fills Czar's Box In Grand Opera House

MOSCOW, September 2

The humble proletariat filled the former Czar's box in the Grand Opera House at the opening night in Moscow of the ten-day "Theatre Festival" of classic opera, ballets and Soviet propaganda plays, beginning with Borodin's "Prince Igor."

Over 250 foreigners, mostly British and Americans, were among the crowded audience of well-dressed Soviet citizens.—Reuter's Extra Special.

Counsel Expresses Regret To Horniman

MORE EVIDENCE IN WADILAL CASE

"I shall not answer any further questions unless they are put to me respectfully and unless Mr. Carden Noad withdraws unreservedly his insinuation that I am not honest with the Court," said Mr. B. G. Horniman at the resumed hearing of the case before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday in which Wadilal Mohanlal charged Inspector D. V. Raje of the Princess Street Police Station with assault. Mr. Carden Noad then unreservedly withdrew the statement made by him.

Mr Carden Noad suggested that Mr. Horniman had inspired the prosecution of April 23rd, and in support of his contention tendered some paragraphs which appeared in the "Bombay Sentinel" of May 1 under "Twilight Twitters" in which reference was made to Inspector Raje. Mr. Horniman said whatever appeared under that column was written as a humorous comment made on certain facts and no one took them seriously.

When the proceedings started Mr. Carden Noad said that Mr. Billimoria had written to Mr. Horniman to produce the issues of the "Bombay Sentinel" from May 1 to July 31. Mr. Horniman had written in reply that the copies could be purchased at Rs. 13-4 and that he could not be called upon to produce them. If the defence wanted them they should call upon the proprietors to produce them.

THERE TO HELP COURT.

The Magistrate upheld the view of Mr. Horniman. Mr. Horniman explained to the Court that he was not appearing in the case as the Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel," but as a witness to a certain incident and to help the Court. He could not, therefore, be called upon to produce copies of the "Bombay Sentinel" which were the property of the proprietors of the company. "He might next ask me to produce a pound of potatoes," remarked Mr. Horniman.

Mr. Carden Noad then asked Mr. Horniman whether all information received by him either from Wadilal or any other informant was first verified by him before it was used. Mr. Horniman said that whenever he wanted to use any information he always verified it first.

The cross-examination then centred round the incident of April 12 when Wadilal alleged that he was assaulted while he was in the custody of the Princess Street Police Station.

WADILAL IN CHARGE ROOM.

Mr. Horniman said that when he went there accompanied by Mr. Biem, Wadilal was brought into the charge room. Wadilal said that he had been arrested outside the Princess Street Police Section at C. P. Tank and that the police had said that he was arrested at Sheikh Memon Street. He also complained that he had been given six slaps. These complaints were being made, as he thought, to the officer on duty Mr. Shevde. Mr. Horniman did not say anything as it was not his business to say anything there, but he told Sub-Inspector Shevde and Deputy Inspector Littlewood before he left the station to see that Wadilal was not subjected to any further ill-treatment. Deputy Inspector Littlewood said that while he was there he would see that Wadilal was not again assaulted.

Mr. Horniman said that after that night he saw Wadilal each time he was brought up to Court. He denied that he had either inspired or drafted the complaint.

"FRAME-UP" PHRASE.

Mr. Carden Noad: "You will see in the complaint your favourite phrase "frame up"?—I see it there, but it is not my favourite phrase. I have no copyright in it. I only use it when it gives descriptive expression to what I wish to write. In fact Journalists, Lawyers and the Police always use it.

Mr. Carden Noad: Lawyers?

Mr. Horniman: Most certainly, yes.

In further cross-examination Mr. Horniman said that Mr Biem and Mr. Khairaz appeared for Wadilal to defend him in the case of alleged burglary, at his instructions.

"NONE TOOK IT SERIOUSLY."

Mr. Carden Noad then drew the witness' attention to three paragraphs which appeared under the heading "Twilight Twitters" in the "Bombay Sentinel" of May 1. Mr. Horniman said that he took full responsibility for what appeared in the paper. These paragraphs were written humorously and meant to be taken humorously, no one takes them seriously. The reference to Inspector Raje is that he would not go in the witness box. About the staff of the Princess Street Police Station, the reference is to the three contradictory remand applications that were made to the Magistrate.

REMARK RESENTED

Mr. Carden Noad: Be honest with the Court, do you seriously suggest no one took these writings under this column seriously?

Mr. Horniman: Your Worship I strongly resent the remark of Mr. Carden Noad. I am not aware of having acted dishonestly with the Court and I cannot understand why he should make such an allegation. I shall refuse to answer any further questions unless they are more respectfully put and unless Mr. Carden Noad withdraws his remark which is most improper.

Magistrate: I think Mr. Carden Noad.....

Mr. Carden Noad: I withdraw the expression, I did not mean to insinuate anything Mr. Horniman, I am sorry if I meant more than what I intended to say.

Mr. Horniman: I accept your statement

Continuing Mr. Horniman said that these Twilight Twitters were written humorously and generally based on certain facts.

Mr. Carden Noad: This one was at the expense of Inspector Raje?—Yes

OBJECTION OVER-RULED

When Mr Carden Noad proceeded to ask further questions on another article, Mr. Khairaz objected on the ground that if the defence wanted to show malice on the part of Mr. Horniman against the accused how could it be held to affect the assault by the accused on Wadilal. Mr. Khairaz cited section 14 of the Evidence Act and said that all this evidence that was now being led was absolutely irrelevant

The Magistrate allowed the question

Mr. Carden Noad then referred to an article appearing under the heading "Police Court Farce Ends" Mr. Horniman said that he firmly believed that Wadilal was arrested to satisfy the personal grudge of Inspector Raje and that he was falsely arrested. When Wadilal was discharged it was an absolutely justifiable inference to draw that the police had no evidence in their possession at all for the arrest of Wadilal

At this stage further hearing of the case was adjourned to September 19

Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz appeared for the prosecution

Mr C H. Carden Noad, with Mr. D Billimoria defended the accused

A verbatim report of the case will appear in the "Bombay Sentinel" to-day.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan of the "Daily Zamindar," Lahore has expressed his willingness to join the Khaksar movement.

SHIPPING FIRMS THREAT TO I. P. C.

Will Close Down If Select Committee Does Not Protect Lancashire

LONDON, Sept. 3.

"The Daily Mail" "reveals today" that should the Select Committee report omit to recommend really adequate safeguards for Lancashire's trade with India, arrangements will be made to close some of the best known shipping firms in Manchester.

The head of the well-known firm interviewed by "the Daily Mail" said, "If the report follows the usual policy of giving everything away we shall close down as soon as possible."—Reuter.

5,000,000 FAMILIES ON RELIEF ROLL

U. S. Expects To Reach New High Record By February

WASHINGTON, September 3.

Owing to the drought and the usual seasonal increase, Government anticipate a new high record of 5,000,000 families on the relief rolls by February, according to an official announcement.

A Chicago survey reveals that three milliard dollars have hitherto been expended on relief.—Reuter's Extra Special.

JOURNALISTS IN POONA CONFER

Allocation Of Suitable Press Gallery

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 3.

Allocation of a suitable Press Gallery in the Legislative Council was the important topic considered at an informal discussion (in which, about a dozen journalists who were present are now in Poona, including local press men and other representatives of the Bombay papers who are now here to report the Bombay Legislative Council) held last night, when they spent a pleasant evening dining at the famous Cornaglia's. The gathering was representative and the function was a great success.

The party were later on entertained by the management of the West End Talkies to a show of "Four Frightened People" featuring Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall—a nice jungle picture.

DEODHAR'S CENTURY

Interesting week-end cricket was witnessed on the P.Y.C. Gymkhana grounds when All Colleges XI met P.Y.C. XI on Saturday and Sunday. Prof. D. B. Deodhar who pley in the All Colleges XI was unbeaten with a century in the second knock.

The Special Branch Police, Calcutta arrested on Monday morning, in Cornwallis Square, North Calcutta, a Bengali youth as a sequel to recovery, in his possession, of a six-chambered revolver and six live cartridges.—United Press.

PROGRESSIVES STAGE WALK-OUT

(Continued from page 12.)

the cause of the small industries dependent on Tatas. He opined that it would have been most fair if the Government would have continued the surcharge on the duties imposed by this Bill till at least the next budget when, in the light of financial conditions, they could have come forward with their suggestions for the removal of the surcharge not only on these duties but also on the Income-tax.

The Council then adjourned till lunch.

PROTESTION TO BR. EXPORTS.

Mr. Hossain Imam expressed the opinion that the Bill was, really to protect the British exports rather than to protect the Indian Industry. Therefore he opposed it.

Dr. Choksy enumerated the advantages to the country from the Tata Works.

Mr. Mohammad Padshah also supported the grant of protection to the Tatas.

Mr. Desikachari supported the Bill.

THE REAL TEST.

Mr. Stewart replying to the debate joined the members in paying tribute to the members of the Tariff Board who he said, were too big men to care for irresponsible criticism. It was useless to endeavour to measure the benefit to the country from protection to Tatas in terms of lakhs and crores. The benefit would become self-evident to everyone in a case of emergency. The theory that differential duties was an Imperial preference had been exploded several times. The legislature that accepted the principle of differential duties in 1927, was not less zealous of the interests of the country than this House.

WHY NOT TAX GOLD EXPERTS?

Mr. Hossain Imam asked why Government should not impose a duty on gold instead of imposing excise duty on steel products.

Sir Alan Parsons replied that export duty on gold would not be a recurring revenue, whereas the excise duty was. The motion for consideration was passed.

There were only two amendments on the Agenda both by Mr. P. N. Sapru. The first was to delete provision in clause two which laid down that the "duty leviable on any such article shall in no case be less than the duty leviable on a like article of British manufacture." Mr. Sapru asked what was the advantage which India derived by this proviso which fettered the discretion of the executive. Was there anything in the British Steel Act which gave any advantage like this to India. He asked.

Mr. Stewart opposed the first amendment stating that this proviso had been in the Act since 1927 and had in no way adversely affected Indias interests. The amendment was defeated.

The next amendment by Mr. Sapru was to add the following proviso to Clause Two (A) to the proposed subsection:—"And provided further that every notification issued under Sub-Clause (A) of clause Two shall be laid before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature as soon as may be after it is made and shall cease to have effect on the expiry of two months from the date on which it be laid before either Chamber unless in the meantime it had been approved by a resolution of each Chamber."

The President ruled the amendment out of order on the ground that it was wholely impracticable and unworkable.

Mr Hossain Imam got up on behalf of the Progressing Party to made a statement.

The President: "To make a statement on what?"

Mr. Hossain Imam: "I merely wish to make a statement on behalf of the Party."

The President: The Ruling of the President is final."

WALK OUT.

Thereupon the Progressive Party, which at the moment consisted of six members, walked out, led by Lala Ramsaran Das and followed by Messrs. Kalikar, Hossain Imam, Sapru J. C. Bannerji and Mehrotra. There was no further discussion on the Bill which was passed within a minute.

On the motion of Mr Govindan Nair the Bill to consolidate the law relating to customs Duties was passed and the Council adjurned till to-morrow when the Army Bill would be passed

Just after the Council adjourned all the six members who had walked out had a conference with the President in his room where, it is understood it was agreed that the President would make a statement in the House to-morrow. As a result of this, the members agreed to attend the House to-morrow.—A. P.

It Is Duty Of All To Help Congress

BOMBAY MUST BEAT PAST RECORDS

Reception Committee's Call To Citizens

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committe.)

The enrolment of members to the Congress Reception Committee will close on the 15th instant. These citizens of Bombay who have not already joined the Committee, will do so now without any loss of time and thus not miss the rare opportunity of being the host to the Indian National Congress. Such a proud privilege does not offer itself often.

NOT CHEAP.

It comes only once in many years, as all are aware that the ensuing session is being held in this City after the lapse of 18 long years. During these 18 years the Congress has undergone epochal changes and the history of this great national organisation through which the voice of India is broadcast to the world during this period has been one of rapid growth.

MAKE IT UNIQUE.

Its history was in fact made in Bombay. It is up to it to maintain that proud record. And how can it be maintained unless its citizens help the Reception Committee in making the ensuing session of the Congress unique in its history?

MUST BEAT PAST RECORDS.

The Reception Committee is anxious that the number of its membership should beat all past records. The subscription is only Rs. 25|- and it cannot be difficulty for them to join the committee in thousands. Rich as has been the praise they have earned from all over the country by virtue of their sacrifices and suffering at the call of the Congress, equally rich should be for hospitality towards the thousands of delegates and visitors who will foregather in the City in the next few weeks to take part in or witness one of the most important sessions ever held of the Congress. There is no need to repeat what is an obvious fact, that the present session is being held in Bombay as a tribute to the splendid loyalty that the citizens have demonstrated to the cause of the Congress. If Bombay could produce the largest number of men and women willingly to court jail, how can it fail to find the largest number of members that any Reception Committee has ever had before?

R. C. NEEDS MONEY.

The Reception Committee wants money. And it needs it now and urgently. The plans for the construction of the "Abdul Ghaffar Nagar" on the barren piece of ground at Worli Sea Face are complete. Tenders have been called for. Every effort is being made to speed up with the tremendous work. The time before the Committee is very short. In about six weeks a miniature Nagar will have to be raised. All this needs money. The response hitherto has not been ungenerous; but it cannot be said that it has been worthy of the City and its past records. To contribute to the funds of the Reception Committee is only to do one's duty to the country to help the cause of its freedom, for it is only through the work of the Congress that can be won.

NATIONAL HONOUR.

It is, therefore, a matter of national honour with one and all to see that the needs of the hour are adequately met. Bombay is on trial, its patriotism is being tested on the touch-stone of its ability to sacrifice for a noble cause. The Reception Committee has no doubt as to how its people will vindicate themselves. But there should not be any delay. The response is to be quick and immediate. What is the answer to this appeal? Let the citizens answer it with their generous contributions. Let them remember that each day that passes now makes the task more difficult.

R. C. WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress Reception Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

A meting of the Mass Sub-Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House

VOLUNTEERS FOR CONGRESS

Those who have enrolled themselves as volunteers in the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee's office for the 48th Indian National Congress are requested to present themselves at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Wednesday) at 28 Manohardas Street, Fort, for medical examination.

The office will be open for enrolment of volunteers from 6 to 8 p.m. every day.

TRAINING CLASS IN 'A' WARD

(Through the Publicity Bureau Reception Committee).

The opening ceremony of the Congress Reception Committee Volunteers' Training Class of 'A' Ward will be performed by Sjt. S. A. Brelvi on Thursday, the 6th instant at 6-30 p.m. at Bhagwan Bhuvan, Mint Road.

MORE MEMBERS JOIN RECEPTION COMMITTEE

The following is a further list of members of the Congress Reception Committee already enrolled:—

Sjt. Veerjee Palan Nagda; Sjt. Liladhur Mooljee; Sjt. Jinabhai Sunderji; Sjt. Nanji Meghji; Sjt. Manchand Kubudas Patel; Sjt. Hussein Ally Abdulla; Sjt. Purushottamdas Oghaddas; Sjt. Jesangh Ramchandra Sjt. Mangaldas N. Heriani; Sjt. Kanchandlal Mohanlal Shah; Sjt. Moolji Ghela; Sjt. Govindrao J. Padhye; Sjt. Ratansey Damjee Sheth; Sjt. Laxmidas Shyamjee; Sjt Nanjee Ladha; Sjt. Sevantilal Nagindas; Sjt. V. A. Agadi; Sjt. G. A. Agadi; Sjt. Chandulal Girdarilal; Sjt. Hiralal Mohanlal; Smt. Mahalaxmi K. Javeri; Smt. Sulochana K. Zaveri; Sjt. Kanchanlal Maganlal Khandwala; Smt. Usha Kanchanlal Khandwala.

"C" WARD ELECTION DISPUTE ENQUIRY

The adjourned enquiry into the complaints from "C" Ward will take place to-morrow (Wednesday), at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

Only those who were not present at the hearing of the enquiry on 28th August and at whose request the enquiry was reopened are requested to attend with their witnesses.

Disorder In Corporation Meetings

A PLEA FOR DECORUM

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day's paper there appears an article under the caption "Corporation Hall or Bear Garden" by Mr. Nariman. I congratulate Mr. Nariman for raising this timely protest against the conduct of some of the members of the Corporation. I was, Sir, present at the meeting of the Corporation on Thursday last and I know with what acrimonius spirit the debate on H. O. H. Fete was conducted by some of our old and grey-haired corporators. Sir, by profession I am a pedagogue and have attended many a debate of the students. But let it be said to the credit of these youngsters that they have never reduced themselves to the level to which some of our old and grey-haired City Fathers had reduced themselves on Thursday last. To give you and your readers some idea, I give below some incidents.

After the speeches of Prof. Daver and Mr. Sabawalla, Sir Bomanbehram, the main organiser of the Fete, rose to reply to his critics. Let me say, Sir, at the outset that no doubt certain allegations were made against the organisers of the Fete by the supporters of Mr. Nariman's resolution, but no member made any personal allegation, against any organiser. Yet, when Sir Bomanbehram's turn came to speak, he spoke with much vehemence and gesticulation. To give an instance. During the course of his speech Sir Bomanbehram said, about a member who supported Mr. Narimans resolution, and who had offered one month's salary from his pocket for the judicial enquiry, that that man had never given a pie in public charity and had come forward to pay only one month's salary for the judge who was to preside over the enquiry. How far this statement is true I do not know but still the speaker ought to have considered his own responsibility and the dignity of the house and abstained from making such undignified remark. To give another instance. When the same speaker was addressing the House the supporter of the resolution got up from his seat and went near Mr. Nariman. No sooner did the speaker see him going, than he shouted at the top of his voice, "Go, go and give him instruction." Many such incidents took place when this speaker was on his legs, but I do not want to take up much of your valuable space by mentioning all of them. However there is one incident which I do not want to gloss over. It was when Mr. Karanjia was speaking. This speaker, during the course of his speech, called another member a coward, though we know that that member is anything but a coward, simply because he had the temerity to bring a resolution in the Corporation.

I think, Sir, it is high time for the Corporators to give up this habit of washing the dirty linen in the Corporation hall. The sooner they give up this, the better it is for the fair name of the city. Let them know that they are the members of a Corporation of a City which has earned the title of 'Urbs Prima in Indis.'—Yours, etc.

K. P. SHROFF.

"Nationalist Harijan Conference"

Mr. S K Patil, General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Congress writes:

A good deal of talk is going on in the Press about a "Nationalist Harijan Conference" proposed to be held in Bombay along with the 48th Indian National Congress. Mr. B. J. Deorurkhar has come out in the Press as a Secretary of this Conference and he has been issuing statements regarding arrangements, etc., of the Conference. We could have refrained from issuing this statement had it not been for the pointed references that are made to us on the subject both personally and in the the Press. It seems from the statements of certain Harijan friends that even among themselves there is considerable difference of opinion on the subject. A Harijan from Poona has gone to the extent of suggesting that the members of the B.P.C.C. are in league with Mr Deorurkhar's proposal to convene this Conference. This suggestion has made an explanation from us both necessary and urgent.

I can at once say that neither the B.P.C.C. not the Reception Committee has anything to do with the proposed Conference. The facts of the controversy as they are known to us are as follows:—

Some days back a Harijan friend who is also a Congressman (not Mr. Deorurkhar) approached me and discussed with me the proposal of convening a Nationalist Harijan Conference. He asked me if Congress would give any facilities if such a conference were to be convened. Without the slighest hesitation, I told this Harijan friend that in case the Harijans themselves wanted such a conference and could do the necessary organising work, it would be the duty of all Congressmen to support their efforts. Beyond this cursory talk, we knew nothing further of this Conference. No correspondence has passed between us and any Harijan leaders on the subject. In the light of these facts, the statements that are appearing in the Press are misleading. Unless the properly organised Nationalist Harijans want such a conference the Reception Committee of the Congress has no reason to go out of its way to do anything in the matter.

We also understand that contributions are being collected for the proposed Conference. We hereby make it known for public information that Congress organisations in the City do not hold any responsibility whatsoever for any funds collected in the name of this Conference. However, if certain Harijans are doing so, it is solely on their responsibility.

Rationalism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am interested in the letter of your correspondent, "Rationalist" who gives a well-deserved rebuke to the writer of "Bombay Man's Diary" in the "Evening News of India." That person is undoubtedly a staunch Catholic, and it is only natural that he should boost his own creed. When, however, he tries to do this at the expense of Rationalism, about which he seems to know as much as the man in the moon, it becomes absolutely ridiculous on his part. The pity is that, most probably, he is not even aware that he makes himself ridiculous, and that he makes better informed people smile at his naivety and ignorance.—Yours, etc.,

A READER.

"E" Ward Election And Mr. Mitha

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report appearing in to-day's papers that "Enquiries in B.P.C.C. circles show that Mr. Mitha was asked not to enter beyond a particular limit where volunteers were posted, on instructions from Mr. A.S.E. Iyer, the Polling Officer. No one was allowed beyond that limit except the voters who entered the ballot-room where the ballot boxes were kept so as to have the secrecy of the boxes intact."

This statement is incorrect. The real facts are as under:—

I heard several people complaining that the volunteers were canvassing for the voters. I went and stood at the end, a few feet away opposite, where Mr. Iyer was sitting. I was within the prescribed limits, but the Officer-in-Charge of the Volunteers, very roughly ordered me to leave the place. I told him that as there were accusations against them, I was standing there and watching to verify the truth; but again, very roughly I was ordered to leave, and I left the place and stood watching from some other place. The accusation against them, I found to be false.

After an hour or so the same repetition happened, when I was standing in the middle of the crowd, watching the elections, when the same accusations were put against the volunteers. I was hounded out like this three times. Afterwards I have seen several people at the same place from where I was roughly ordered out and no objection was taken against them.

I had gone to the election on the promise of the General Secretaries of "their fullest co-operation and also the assistance of the Congress machinery for any attempts that I may do to remove or at least minimize the chances of corruption in the Congress elections."

This promise was broken, and no official co-operation was given to me, not only that, but on the top of it, I was hounded out from place to place.

In the evening I put these facts before Messrs. Nariman, Patil and Abid Ali. Finally at the closing time, the volunteer who had ordered me out, came and apologised for his rough behaviour telling me that he did not know me. I accepted that apology wondering whether there was different treatment for different persons.

In spite of the rough behaviour with me, as I have already said in my other statement, the volunteers were honest and sincere in their work. I have to say nothing in that direction.—Yours etc.,

ABDUR REHMAN MITHA.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Our Baroda Letter

AWAKENING OF INDIAN WOMEN

Aryakumari Mahasabha's Record Of Activity

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BARODA, Sep. 2.

Under the auspices of the Arya Kanya Mamav.dyalaya, Krishna Jayanti celebrations were held, when Naib Dewan Col Shivrajsinghji presided.

There was an interesting and varied programme of music, dialogues, physical drill, etc.

Mr. Pranlal Munshi exhorted the audience to deliberate seriously over the significance of this movement for bringing cultural unity amongst the Hindu Community and the general world.

Col Shivrajsingh, while thanking the organisers, appealed to all to unite and protect the general interests of the Hindu community as well as the Indian nation.

WOMEN'S UPLIFT MOVEMENT

The following details about Aryakumari Mahasabha will enable all to know its important contribution to the awakening of India's womanhood. There are children's home, Arya Kumar Ashram, Abala Ashram, Widows' Home, etc., and certain institutions at Amritpura, Sangadh and Itola which are conducted by this central organisation. It has got an annual expenditure of about 1-3/4 lacs of rupees and its immediate needs are Rs. 27,000 for college building and hostel, Rs. 25,000 for Ashram Bhuvan, etc. It is being patronized by prominent persons like Seth Jugalkishore D. Birla, Seth Nanji Kalidas, Sheth Narayanlal Pitti and others, and His Highness the Gaekwar is sympathetic towards activities. It has now 247 pupils on roll, of which 36 are from Africa, 15 from Bengal, 4 from Punjab, 11 from Central India, and 151 from Mahagujerat.

ITS RAPID GROWTH

The Aryakumar Mahasabha girls, who have recently gone to Africa, have won a name for India in disillusioning the prejudices in the minds of Europeans about Indian womanhood.

Sheth Nanji Kalidas Mehta has donated a munificent sum of 2 lacs shillings to start such an institution in Porbander in Kathiawar.

FINANCIAL HELP AT COST OF PUBLIC

Prof. Karve On Women University's Difficulties

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Prof. Annasaheb Karve of the Indian Women's University addressed a gathering in the premises of the Association on "The Problem of Indian Women's Education." Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar presided.

Prof D K Karve gave a short history of the birth of the University, the early vissicitudes through which it had passed and its present financial difficulties caused by an unfortunate controversy between the University and the Trustees of the late Sir Vithaldas Thakersey Trust.

The lecturer emphasised that looking to the sacred nature of the work that the Indian Women's University had been doing towards the education of Indian Women, the University must be kept going by the financial help of the public at any cost.

Mr Chandavarkar heartily endorsed Prof. Karve's appeal to the public to stand by the University in its time of need and great financial difficulties. He also, paid eloquent tribute to the lifelong and noble services rendered by Prof. Karve.

RELIEF MEASURES IN BIHAR

Governor's Recapitulation In Council

"Rs. 2-1/2 CRORES TO BE SPENT BY DEC."

RANCHI, Sept. 3.

Addressing the Bihar and Orisa Legislative Council on the opening day of the Ranchi session, His Excellency the Governor took the opportunity to explain the Government measures for relief and reconstruction plans in connection with the earthquake disaster in North Bihar. His Excellency said: "I think that we are justified now in taking a hopeful view." The danger to agriculture from the outpouring of sand on lands and from the change of levels which endangered the natural drainage seemed now of less magnitude than apprehended at first.

Summarising the measures taken through official agencies for the relief of the earthquake sufferers, His Excellency said: 'The Government of India accepted the responsibility for half the cost of reconstruction of Government buildings, residences, offices and property, rehabilitation of local bodies including the restoration of aided school buildings, hospitals, etc. They also agreed to provide the expenditure necessary for the clearing of sugarcane in Tirhut.

"BURDEN OF LOCAL GOVT."

The Government of India will also bear the total cost of the engineering staff appointed by the Local Government, in addition to the ordinary staff of the public works department, costing about one and three quarter lakhs. The burden which the local Government had to carry included the cost of reconstruction department, general items connected with the earthquake, half the cost of reconstruction of Government offices and buildings not borne by the Government of India, grants for clearance of sand (from famine relief fund) loans to agriculturists of all classes, and loans for rebuilding of houses.

Most of this expenditure could not be met out of revenue and they had to borrow on a large scale. The Government of India and the local Government contributed nine and a half lakhs each in 1933-34, and in the course of the current year I anticipate, on the basis of the present estimates, that the Government of India will contribute more than half a crore of rupees towards restoration while the local Government will spend 27 lakhs in addition to the loans of various kinds to the extent of 83 lakhs."

2½ CRORES UPTO YEAR END.

The sphere of relief for private individuals was covered by grants from the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund. Disbursements by the Honorary Treasurer on the Bihar and Orissa Branch of the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund upto a fortnight ago amounted to 51-1/2 lakhs, and there were further liabilities for seven lakhs. The largest heads of expenditure were 10-1/2 lakhs for urban house building grants, sixteen lakhs for rural house building grants and nine lakhs for charitable relief.

Altogether by the end of this year, something like two and a half crores of rupees would have been put into circulation in North Bihar in various kinds of grants, loans and expenditure towards the restoration of that part of the country.

SUGARCANE CROP

His Excellency referred particularly to the successful work of relief accomplished in regard to the disposal of sugarcane crop by the Marketing Board which marketed 26 lakhs of maunds at prices which averaged less than four annas per maund. This ensured a profitable disposal of almost the whole of North Bihar cane.

Fegarding the recent severe floods His Excellency said that details were being collected and as soon as this was done Mr. Whitty would make a statement. A. P.

Reforms Office Appointment

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The Associated Press understands that Mr. C. K. Rhodes, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, has been appointed Second Joint Secretary, Reforms Office.

FAMOUS PIANIST DEAD

LONDON September 2

The death has occurred of Fanny Davies, the famous pianist.—Reuter.

Our Rajkot Letter

ILL-TREATMENT OF HARIJANS

State Police Institute Inquiry

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Sept. 2.

The annual Janmashtami sports were held on Ramnath grounds, when H. H. Thakore Saheb of Rajkot was "At Home" to Agency Officers, both European and Indian, including Mr. Latimer A.G.G., Western India States Agency and the local gentry. In view of the big difference of price in Sugar which is sold at Rs. 2-14 in Civil Station and Rs. 4-6 per maund in State limits, Mr. Chhotalal Morarji Kothari has sent in his requisition duly signed by other members to raise the question of sugar monopoly again. His resolutions run as follows: This Assembly requests the Thakore Sahib to remove the State monopoly on sugar, and to reduce the price of sugar to that of Civil Station area.

Now that the Golden Jubilee of Sir Bhagvantsingh Thakore Sahib of Gondal is over, the following official figures of the last fifty years of his rule will make an interesting reading.

The annual revenue-dues in 1884 and 1934, respectively were 13,90,786 and 78,53,816. The population of Gondal State has increased from 1,35,604 to 2,05,846. Upto 1900, the education in the State was entrusted to the Agency authorities. The amounts of expenditure in 1900, 1920, 1930, 1934, respectively were 1,35,000, 1,63,647, 1,42,784 and 1,92,186 while the number of school-going children respectively were 3,000 14,648, 16,575, and 19,780.

Inspite of compulsory women's education in the State and six times the rise in the State income during the last 50 years, the annual educational expenditure comes upto 1.75 p.c. while in case of Cochin and Travancore, it amounts to 25 p.c. of the total income.

ILL-TREATMENT OF HARIJANS

After his bitter experience of Talaja under Bhavnagar, Mr. Chhaganlal Joshi, the Secretary to the Kathiawar Harijan Sevak Sangha has issued a statement on the ill-treatment of Harijans in general. He is given to learn that there still some among caste-Hindus who believe that the Harijans know magic, by which they are alleged to kill and revive human beings and animals. He explodes the whole myth on the flimsy ground of illiteracy and has urged the caste-Hindus to give up their ill-treatment of Harijans.

Mr. Nandlal Jivanlal Thakkar of Dholera recently convened a meeting of Harijans where they voiced individually to give up wine, carrion-eating, gambling and such other evil habits.

According to the latest message from Talaga, the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Popatbhai has instituted personal inquiries into the ill-treatment of the Harijans who are now feeling a sigh of relief for the first time.

FUTURE OF DHOLERA PORT

The question of the revival of Dholera port was considered, but was finally abandoned by the Government on grounds yet unknown. If the port is to be revived, it will claim very great importance among all the ports of Kathiawar.

THE TEMPLE ENTRY BILL

(Continued from Page 6.)

riat. Thus seemed to work the Circumlocution Office in at least one province, the Bombay Presidency.

Suppressed

In view of these its known ways and tendencies, the authorities of a Hindu social-reform association in this Presidency took care to send up (with its English translation) a brief but clearly worded manifesto issued under its auspices and signed by hundreds of Hindus in its District, direct to the Departmental Secretary concerned in the Government of India, by registered post, acknowledgment due. It must have reached the address in very good time for the Department to take all necessary action on it, if it wished. It was later reported in the papers that the Simla authorities were printing a summary of all the opinions received on the Bill for the use of the M.L.A.'s. The authorities of the Association concerned wrote to the Assembly Member for the constituency to which the Association belongs, to see if the statement sent by the Association had been incorporated or even mentioned in the official summary. The Member has replied saying that he has searched the Government publication for the statement referred to, but he could not trace it. Such is the Government's concern for "public opinion," and such the efficiency of the Circumlocution Office!

One-Year Plan For Congress

NO CONGRESSMAN MUST JOIN COMMUNAL ORGANIZATION

(BY S. K PATIL).

III

The modifications that I suggested in my last article on the Congress programme, to the Khaddar clause in the Congress constitution, seem to have upset some of my friends who have allowed themselves to be beguiled into a belief that any change in that Clause would adversely affect the sales of khaddar. I do not hold that view and I have no hesitation in saying that it is based on erroneous assumptions. Without wasting words, I should like to remind my friends that whatever may be our sentiments in the matter we have got to face facts as they present themselves and not as we would like them to be. I am second to none in my love and even sentiment for khaddar but that does not prevent me from suggesting the modifications to the khaddar clause as I have done. If I know anything of Gandhiji, he likes a frank talk and straightwardness of behaviour more than anything else. By hugging to the Khaddar clause in sentiment and defying it in practice, I am afraid, we are putting a premium on hypocrisy. A little frank talk on the subject need turn nobody's head.

A. I. S. A.

Coming back to the subject, I propose to discuss in this article some items of the constructive programme as recently schemed out and recommended by the Working Committee. The first item of this programme is the production of khaddar. This is very important and necessary, no doubt. But beyond reiterating it year after year, what have the Congress organisations done? Gandhiji has, indeed, shown his usual foresight and practical-mindedness in getting this very useful constructive activity extricated from the tangle of politics. The All-India Spinners' Association has now become a body of experienced experts and its organisers are carrying on its activities with unflagging zeal and perseverance. But with all the efforts of A. I. S. A., we find to-day that the total turn-over of khaddar is not what it should be. We have not yet come to a stage in khaddar production where we can confidently say that khaddar can now stand on its legs. One thing which is particularly noticeable is that the provincial organisations both of the Congress and the A. I. S. A., instead of coming closer together, are slowly drifting afar. It is in the interests of all concerned that the A. I. S. A. should independently carry on its activities when the Congress is in direct action so that these good activities may not be hampered, but there can certainly be closer collaboration between the two in normal times. In the absence of such a collaboration, there is no meaning in the Congress carrying on the activity of khaddar production. This is, after all, a business proposition and along with popular sympathy, it requires financial aid as well. Such an aid is more particularly wanted in provinces which have not yet taken to khaddar production. This aid would be forthcoming if both the A. I. S. A. and Congress organisations work hand in hand. For our One-year Plan of Congress activities, I would suggest the quota system for provinces, which would conduce to uniform progress of khaddar production in all the provinces. Hawking of Khaddar by influential men and women can be further popularised by making it a part of our programme.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

Removal of untouchability has been an item of our national programme since 1921. Congress has done great things in this connection and during the last twelve months this activity has been in the forefront due to Gandhiji's tour in the country. Gandhiji himself has done the necessary spade work and also built up the foundation. It is for us now to complete the structure. After the right kind of psychology has been produced in the country by wonderful events, we must not allow the grass to grow under our feet. There is the best atmosphere in the country to-day for the prosecution of this activity as it was never before. Our plan of work for the next year must necessarily include a well-thought-out scheme of supplementing Gandhiji's great efforts in a most practical manner. There is colossal ignorance in villages in regard to untouchability and its place in Hindu religion. We have to liquidate this ignorance and, with the zeal and tolerance of missionaries, carry to the farthest corners of thousands of Indian villages the message of Gandhiji. This alone is a stupendous work and can keep us most usefully occupied for a long time. It will be a most practical proposition to allot quotas of work to different provinces in regard to sanitary and hygienic improvements of Harijans, progress of their education and even obtaining their social and religious rights for them in the Hindu society. Periodical reports of these activities from all the Congress provinces will be best propaganda and a necessary urge for greater achievements.

AN INTERESTING SCHEME.

In the year 1931, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee introduced a scheme, which was then a novel one, of introducing young Harijan boys to caste Hindu families. The idea underlying this scheme was that once these boys began to live with the family and had opportunities of freely mixing with the children of the family, they would be slowly assimilated in these families and not only their untouchability but even the consciousness of it would disappear. The experience we had had, was certainly encouraging although we found in those days that there were more families ready to accommodate these boys than we were able to supply these. Response from Harijan quarters was a damper to our enthusiasm but perhaps that was due to an inadequate appreciation of this opportunity among the Harijans themselves. In his recent writings and utterances, Gandhiji has emphasised this activity in no uncertain way and taking advantage of the new psychology he has produced, we can push this activity much farther and make it yield excellent results. A well arranged plan of work in regard to this particular activity in every province will really work wonders.

INTER-COMMUNAL UNITY.

One cannot too strongly emphasize the importance and urgency of the promotion of the inter-communal unity. For years in succession, we have been striving to achieve it but to no purpose. Here also, as in every other national activity, we need a correct kind of national psychology. When we started the famous Khilafat movement, we had this psychology among us and that was why Hindu-Muslim relations were, in my opinion, the most cordial in that year. In those days public meetings in many places used to be organised under the joint auspices of Congress and Khilafat and the tone of harmony that prevailed was simply wonderful. We could not sustain that national psychology for very long and that was where one failed.

The need to-day of inter-communal unity is the greatest. One of the several ways to achieve it and, in my opinion, the psychologically sound way, is to minimise the influence of communal organisations. All Congressmen—and they must be in millions—must refuse to become members of any communal organisation or to take part in any other way in communal activities. Nation is one big community and he who serves his nation best does the best service to his community as well. We must proceed on clear-cut lines. Either we are with the Congress or with the communal organisations. Divided allegiance between the two have made cowards of many of us. I would suggest that in the interests of discipline, we must deal with the communal situation with a cast-iron fist.

MUSLIMS HONOUR MR. JADHAV

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, Sept. 3.

Mr. V. M. Jadhav, Resident First Class Magistrate of Kurla was paid tributes on his elevation to Dewanship by several Muslims citizens yesterday evening in a meeting held at the Jamatkhana, Mr. M. S. F. Shamikh presiding.

Later at a party given by Budhu Master to meet Mr. Jadhav, Inspector R. L. Shinde and other police officers were present.

Mr. S. K. S. Iyengar, B.A., hailing from Mysore and a student in the Law College, Poona has been missing from his residence (Raghavashram, Poona 4) from Friday night. A vigorous search by his friends having proved fruitless, the College authorities and the police have been informed. Letters found in his room are reported to say that he was disgusted with life.

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N. R. Sarkar Condemns Ottawa Agreement

Says Hard Facts Belie Optimism Of Its Supporters

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Interviewed by the United Press regarding the Government of India's Report on the working of the Ottawa Preferential Trade Agreement, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar said that he had not had time to study very carefully or examine closely Dr. Meek's long Report and had just read through the report of the Assembly Committee.

Without casting any reflection upon the Report itself, Mr Sarkar confessed to a feeling of disappointment at the inadequacy of the facts and figures that are necessary for a full and convincing review of these Preferences. The statistical data available was so incomplete that a proper and complete appraisal of the Agreement was rendered exceedingly difficult.

EFFECTS OF AGREEMENT.

"The effects of the Preferential Agreements and whatever benefits India is supposed to have derived from them," said Mr. Sarkar, "must be judged, not absolutely, but with reference to the advantages that were anticipated to be reaped by India (and these were the only justification for entering into these Agreements) and by a comparison with the corresponding benefits that have accrued to the United Kingdom.

"Any study of the working of these Preferences, if it is to be complete, reliable and a safeguide to future trade policy, must include at least an examination of the import trade of Britain in these commodities, its direction and development. For example, it would be misleading to attribute to Imperial Preference a 5 per cent. rise in India's exports of a certain commodity to Britain if the British import of that commodity from the competing non-Empire countries have gone up by 15 per cent."

GOVT. ASSURANCE.

Continuing, Mr. Sarkar declared: "The Government and their Ottawa delegates had assured us at the time when the Agreements were recommended for the acceptance of the Assembly that "There would be an increase in the total volume of our exports, that there would be an increase in the production of commodities in India, thereby standing out of the Agreement, India would suffer and that our trade with non-Empire foreign countries would not suffer in consequence.

"From figures available to us, it is evident that there has been no appreciable increase in production of coffee, whereas the production of linseed has actually declined. No doubt, improvements are noticeable in the exports of certain commodities, but these improvements are visible also in our exports to foreign countries, which have not granted any preference. Actual figures go even a little further and reveal that over a considerable range of commodities, trade with non-Empire foreign countries show greater improvements. It would be obviously wrong, therefore, to attribute all improvements to Preference.

GENERAL RECOVERY.

"During the year 1933-34, there was a general, though slight, recovery in world conditions. A part of the improvement in our export trade must of necessity be attributed to this cause; in any event some slight improvement was bound to take place on this account, even without any Preferential Agreements. Only such improvements as are in excess of these can legitimately be attributed to the Ottawa Agreement, but as we shall see the total improvement in exports is comparatively very insignificant.

"Anticipations regarding vegetable oils have not been realised. Actuals felt terribly short of expectations. Protagonists of the Agreement have always waved linseed as a trump card. No doubt our exports of linseed to the United Kingdom have shown an encouraging rise, but the reason is to be sought not so much in Preference as in the fact that the crop in Argentine and the U. S.A. had failed. As a result not only the United Kingdom but nearly all foreign countries increased their purchases from India. As a matter of fact, the increase in our exports of linseed to Non-Empire foreign countries in a very large number of cases has been greater than the increase in our exports to the United Kingdom. It would be rather difficult for advocates of Imperial Preference to explain away the figures of India's exports of linseed in the year 1933-34.

"In jute, in spite of Preference our exports to the United Kingdom actually declined."

Proceeding, Mr. Sarkar adverted to the Supplementary Agreement and said that quite a lot had been made of the Supplementary Agreement regarding iron and steel.

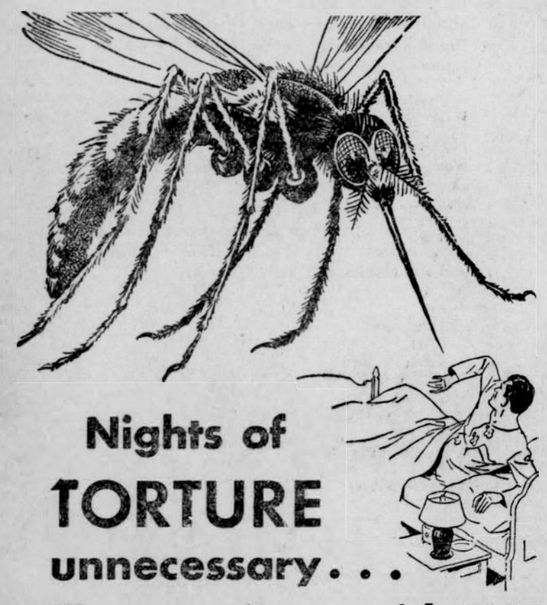
DR MEEK'S REPORT

"In spite of the lengthy pleadings of Dr Meek's Report," he added, "I must say hard trade facts belie the exuberant anticipations of the protagonists of the Ottawa Agreement. During the year 1933-34, it is depressing to think that in spite of preference the share of the United Kingdom in the exports of India's Pig Iron actually declined by 10 per cent as compared with 1932-33; but it is even more significant that during the same period the share of non-empire foreign countries in our exports of pig iron actually went up by 10 per cent.

"I must admit that India's export to the United Kingdom have increased to some extent in 1933-34 but the only test I am prepared to apply is whether the toal volume of our export trade has increased to any appreciable extent. If we look into trade figures the total export trade of India rose from 104.1 crores in 1932-33 to 109.2 crores in 1933-34 indeed a very negligible gain, than consideration is also given to the signs of economic recovery in the year 1933-34, we are forced to admit that Preference has conferred practically no benefits upon the volume of our export trade. It is not sufficient answer to say that if these preferences had not been in existence our exports may have declined. It is too hypothetical to be considered a reasonable argument.

TERRIBLY WEAK

Concluding, Mr. Sarkar emphasised that the strongest plea of the supporters of the Ottawa Preference should be reduced to this faint negative statement revealed how terribly weak were the foundations upon which the Imperial Preferential edifice had been raised.—United Press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HASTEN END OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Bhopatkar Appeals To Hindus To Close Up Ranks By Granting Freedom Of Worship

The Buldhana District Hindu Conference was held on Saturday at Khamgaon (Berar) under the presidency of Mr. L. B Bhopatkar. After thanking the organisers of the Conference for having invited to him to preside over its deliberations, Mr. Bhopatkar in the course of his presidential speech said:—

The Hindu Community is indeed faced at present with several vital questions, both internal and external, and unless the Hindus waken up to the realities of the situation and courageously tackle them there is every likelihood of their becoming increasingly disorganised in future and of falling pray to forces dangerous in nature and irresistible in velocity. The Hindu Community is passing through a crisis which threatens its communal and political future. It, therefore, behoves all the Hindus to take stock of the situation, to close up their ranks and to establish such amity and concord among the different sections as will make them powerful enough to withstand all attack, made upon their communal and political integrity and solidarity

ABOLISH UNTOUCHABILITY

In my opinion it is high time for the Hindus to harmonies their differences and to galvanise the traditions of the past with the ideals of the present. It is both necessary and desirable to hasten the removal of untouchability and secure to the untouchable classes complete freedom of worship and parity of social relations But in this matter personally I place more faith in methods of persuasion than in those of legislation. Legislation seems to be a short cut to social and religious reform, but it is a step fraught with dangers. I am firmly of opinion that no social or religious reform will be of an enduring character, unless it proceeds from within and not forced from without. Legislation often times evokes opposition, otherwise dormant, and impedes rather than increases the pace of reform. The response given so far in this behalf by the touchable classes is most encouraging, and there are signs to show that untouchability will be a thing of the past in the immediate future. I must, therefore, congratulate Mr. Ranga Iyer for having withdrawn his Temple Entry Bill and thus avoided a permanent division of the Hindu Community into Sanatanists and Reformers.

COUNCIL ENTRY.

Turning to the present-day political questions Mr. Bhopatkar said: "It is a happy augury of the times that the Congress has, after wandering aimlessly in the wilderness of Council-boycott for several years, come to realise its importance in national life, and taken upon itself the work of running the elections. Mahatma Gandhi has gone a step further and assured all Congressmen that the parliamentary mentality has come to stay, and that the Congress does not intend to indulge in the frolic of walk-ins and walk-outs."

Speaking of the White Paper Mr. Bhopatkar said: "The White Paper has adumbrated a scheme quite incommensurate with Indian aspirations and demands. It contains proposals unheard—of in the annals of the constitutions of the world. The White Paper would have told a different tale if only all the Indians had risen above their communal ambitions and the Congress had not boycotted the Round Table Conference. It is designed with the set purpose of benefitting the other communities at the cost of the Hindus. On merits it deserves to be rejected summarily."

WAR ON AWARD.

Speaking of the Communal Award he said:—

"The less said about it, the better, as it has been discussed threadbare by all and sundry. It can be justifiably characterised as a blot on all constitution-making. It cuts at the very root of all nationalism. It will divide India into warring communities resulting in the perpetuation of British dominion over India. It was the bound duty of the Working Committee to denounce it in the plainest terms. The Working Committee has by its resolution only ostensibly adopted a non-commital attitude, but in reality an attitude of approval. The explanations given in this behalf by Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mahatma Gandhi fail to carry conviction to one's mind. Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney deserve to be congratulated upon their boldly breaking loose from this slip-shod policy of the Congress and upon their resolve to fight the Assembly elections on the two issues of White Paper and Communal Award.

Mr. Bhopatkar concluded his address by making a fervent appeal to the Hindus to unite and fight for their just claims and the maintenance of their culture with all the ardour and sacrifice they are capable of, and leave a precious heritage to their future generations which they will be proud of.

POSSIBILITIES OF CO-OPERATION

Registrar's Advice To Supervisors

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, September 1.

Mr. K. L. Panjabi, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, delivered the inaugural address to the Maharastra Co-operative Supervisors' Association Poona. In the course of which, he said:—

The necessity for the appointment of the Supervision Committee arose from the fact that supervision over the Societies has been found to be of varying quality, being efficient in some districts and very deficient in other. As a result, the condition of most of the societies was growing from bad to worse, and it was necessary to organise some uniform system for supervision of societies, so that the best workers—both among the official and non-official should be available for this purpose.

DUTY OF SUPERVISOR

As supervisors, a very heavy duty devolves on you of making co-operation a success in the rural areas. Your duty is not to go among villagers as sort of "chota sahibs" but to talk to them as one cultivator to another, and explain fully the advantages that Co-operation, not only as practised in a co-operative credit society but as a mode of life, can secure for the cultivators. We have so far concerned almost entirely on credit societies and thus attempted to satisfy only one of the needs of the agriculturists.

But co-operation, if it is extended to every aspect of village life, can change it beyond recognition, as many of you, who are working in the Satara District, must have seen as a result of the concentrated activities both of the co-operative deparment and of the District Village Improvement Committees working in that area. Training and education of members should be your primary concern, and this can only be effected by establishing close contact with the members of societies.

PROSPECT OF SUPERVISORS

We must remember that our chief aim should be the improvement of Primary societies and we should rationalize or methods of supervision, inspection education and propaganda, so as to cut down our cost as low as possible. It is for you, as supervisors to explain the scheme fully to Primary societies so as to obviate any misunderstandings that may be afloat.

CULTURAL PROGRESS IN RUSSIA

(Continued from page 6)

among the population: every house (small or large), apartment and even room, has a corner set aside, decorated with the portraits of Soviet leaders, and furnished with books, wall-newspaper and newspapers (called the "Red Corner"), which are used by the residents in their leisure time.

According to a census taken in January 1933 there were 49,290 clubs, maintained in the cities and villages for educational and cultural purposes; 32,456 permanent libraries; and 147,559 travelling libraries. Permanent and touring theatres and cinemas have also been utilized to a great extent for the same purposes.

It must be understood that some of the above-mentioned means have lost their character as institutions of amusement, in most cases, to such an extent are they being used seriously to advance and extend the cause of literature, culture, civilization among the masses; in many cases these means are the only method of education.

(To Be Continued).

The revision application filed before the Sessions Judge of Agra on behalf of L Kokamal against the District Magistrate's order under section 144, was dismissed.

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Who has read to entire satisfaction the lives of 1,00,000 personalities. Will read the minutest details of your future, diagnose the ailments, from "Astrology", and "Palmistry", by Ancient, Egyptian, Persian and Modern Methods and will guarantee success in Law Suits, Speculation, Investment, Domestic Happiness, Children, Higher Studies and Health, etc., etc., by his DAIVIK Power.
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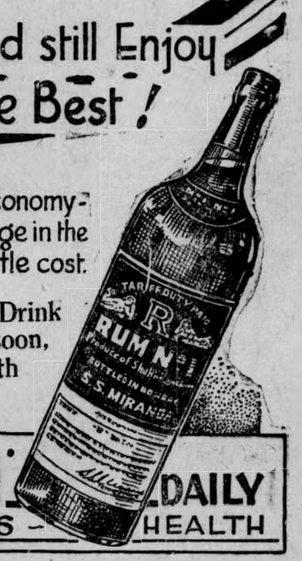

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An appropriate Drink during the Monsoon, "R" Rum with Gingerade
DRINK 'R' RUM DAILY
FOR VIGOROUS HEALTH

NEW POLICE OFFICIALS FOR INDIA

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Thirteen new police officials have been chosen by the Civil Service Commissioners for service in India as the result of the competition held in June 1934, for appointments in the Indian Police Service.

In order of merit, the successful candidates are:—

S. G. A. Scott, E. S. Treasure; A. G. St. John Wood, S. E. Ribinson, F. D. Paterson Morgan, G. C. Ryah, J. E. Adams, F. R. Stockwell, G. E. D. Walker, D. J. Hargreaves, H. M. Lilley, I. M. Currell and F. V. Wright.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

DECLINE OF 8 POINTS IN LIVERPOOL COTTON

New York Cotton Market And Stock Exchange Closed

SMALL RISE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat Steady But Linseed Easy

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.

On Monday, the sterling dollar cross-rate opened quiet but thereafter rallied quickly on official support. The sterling franc cross-rate was quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON DULL AND EASY.

The New York cotton market was closed to-day. The Liverpool cotton market was dull and easy. The market closed with a decline of 8 points.

SMALL RISE IN LONDON BULLION.

London gold and silver prices registered a small rise.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED EASY.

Chicago grain markets were closed to-day. Liverpool wheat ruled steady. Argentine Linseed was easy.

BETTER TENDENCY IN GILT-EDGED SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange showed very little activity due to the lack of enquiry. Gilt-edged securities displayed a somewhat better tendency. The New York Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Sept. 3.
The market was closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	6.89
To-day's opening	6.88
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.81
Difference	—.08

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 225-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.93) 6.88
American December (6.88) 6.81
Egyptian October (8.52) 8.43
Egyptian November (8.55) 8.46

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 3.
10-30 p.m.

Broach A.-M. declined from Rs. 226-4 to Rs. 225 at night on weak Liverpool advices. The New York market was closed to-day on account of a holiday.

JUTE SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Jute shares ruled quiet, but were steady after the week-end, and moderate business resulted. In coals, undertone continued very steady, but towards the close profit-taking was observable. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous displayed no outstanding features. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities: 3-1/2 per cent Government paper 91/6; 3-1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 100/8 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 107/4 small lot; 5 per cent 1945/55 117/13/6; 5-1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 109/12; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 111/2; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 105; 6-1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 103/8 small lot.

Cottons:—Dunbar ordy 126.

Coals: — Amalgamated 20/2; Bengal 263-8; Bengal Nagpur ordinary 51; Burrakur 15; Equitable 26/6; Katras Jherriah 34/12 small lot; New Beerbhoom 14/10; New Manbhoom 38/2; North Damuda 3/13; Ondal 11/10; Seebpore 17/4 premium; Sendra 11/14; Standard 29/10; Talcher 2/2.

Jutes:—Anglo India 398 small lot; Auckland 222; Budge Budge 334 small lot; Clive 32/12; Dalhousie 374 small lots; Howrah 55/5; Hukumchand 15/2; Hukumchand pref 114; India 333; Kamarhatty 537; Kanknarrah 460/8; Kinnison 660; Nuddea 43/12; Presidency 5/15; Waverley 2.

Rubber Shares:—Allenby 2.07½ cts; Kempas 3.55 cts; Sengei Tukang 1.40 cts; Kundong 3.22½ cts.

Sugar: Bharat Sugar 7/4; Balrampur 17 cum. div; Cawnpore 32/4 cum. div; Champaran 19/4; Dyer Meakin 96; Samastipore 8/12 small lot; Murree Brewery 191.

Miscellaneous:—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 57; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ordy 63 cum. div; Bundi Portland Cement 34/10; Benares Electric 13/10; Muttra Electric 7/6; Upper Jumna Electric 10; Bengal Iron 3/11; Indian Iron & Steel 6/7; Kumardhubi Eng. pref. 71/8 small lot; Britannia Biscuits 6; Bengal Timber ordy 136.

Banks:—Central Bank 30/8; Imperial Bank Fully paid 1457/8.

Debs:—4 per cent 1933/50 Calcutta Municipal Debs. 103/2.—A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 3.
The market was closed to-day.

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	4.98 3/4
To-day's opening	4.98 7/8
To-day's closing	5.00 5/8
Difference	+.01 7/8

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	74.53
To-day's opening	74.53
To-day's opening	74.68
Difference	+.15

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 3.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98 7/8 and soon went up to 4.98 15/16 subsequently with the official support forthcoming the rate speedily rose to 5.00 5/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.00 5/8.

The franc opened at 74.53 and remained practically steady without any important movements.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.68.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 3.
The market was steady

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 11/16d.	21 13/16d.
Forward	21 3/4d.	21 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 3.

Gold (£7-1-5) £7-1-7

BULLION

London, Sept. 3.

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 11/16d.) 21 13/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-1-5) £7-1-7

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 3.

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 3.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.61 3/8) 5.61 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.93) 37.62
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 3/4) 0.94
London on Milan (57.34) 57.37
London on Shanghai (1-5 1/16) 1.5
London on Kobe (1-2 3/8) 1-2 13/32

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION
Bombay, Sept 3

Castorseeds:—
September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/6; Highest Rs. 26/8; Lowest Rs. 26/5/6; Closing Rs. 26/7
May delivery: Opening Rs. 27/11; Highest Rs. 27/14; Lowest Rs. 27/10/6; Closing Rs. 27/12
Cottonseeds:—
January delivery: Opening Rs 18/14; Highest Rs. 19/1; Closing Rs. 18/15
Groundnut seeds:—
February delivery: Opening Rs. 29/1; Highest Rs. 29/3/6; Lowest Rs. 28/13/6 Closing Rs. 28/15/6

SAGGING TENDENCY ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

OPERATORS CAUTIOUS OWING TO U. S. LABOUR SITUATION

Sterling Steady On Covering By Continental Bears

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

With the labour situation in the United States and continued uncertainty surrounding monetary conditions, operators displayed a cautionary attitude on the Stock Exchange. Consequently most prices showed a sagging tendency, including Kaffirs despite a further record gold price.

In commodities cotton weakened owing to reports that Nile floods were subsiding and on improvement in the sterling but business was restricted owing to the holiday in the United States.

In Foreign Exchanges, the Exchange Fund operated in early dealings but later the sterling staged a comeback of its own accord, owing to selling dollars due to strike fears and covering by Continental bears.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 3.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£81 1/2 £81 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94) £94 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-56 (£112 5/8) £112 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 3/4) £106 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£101 1/4) £101 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113) £113

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£107 5/8) £107 7/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-9) 23-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 41-3
Donaro Tea (55-0) 55-0

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-7 1/2) 27-3
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (64-4 1/2) 64-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 1/2) 16 1/2
East Rand Proprietary (56-0) 56-0
Rand Mine (147-6) 148-1 1/2

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (40-0) 38-4 1/2
Anglo Persian (43-3) 46-3
Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (7-10 1/2) 7-10 1/2
Shell Transport (48-9) 48-9
Royal Dutch (£21 3/8) £21 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (50-0) 50 1/4
L M S Ord (26) 22
L N E R Defd (£7 3/8) £8 3/8
Southern Defds (£23 3/8) £23 3/8
Landing Pass 5 per stock (£130) £130
London 'G' Stock (£83 1/4) £80 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (261-3) 261-3
Godul (190-0) 188-9
Moddar New (76-10 1/2) 76-9
Sub Nigel (230-0) 231-3
Spring Mines (146-0) 150-0
Union Corporation (146-9) 147-6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 3.

The Stock Exchange was closed today on account of a holiday.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £94 1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 3.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally very quiet. The Giltedgeds ruled firm at first but the demand slackened afterwards. The industrials in general were generally steady but the tendency was undecided.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 7/8) £80 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103 7/8) £103 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111) £111 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£116) £116
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 3/4) £104 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 5/8) £112 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 3/4) dol 10 3/4
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5 5/8) dol 5 3/8
Musical Industries (27-10 1/2) 27-0
Princhin Johnson (42-3) 41-6
Imperial Chemical Defd (37-4 1/2) 36-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (106-9) 106-9
Swedish Match (6-9) 6-9
Dunlop Rubber (48-10 1/2) 48-10 1/2
University Ordinary (22-0) 22-0
Ford Motors (34-3) 33-9
Cables and Wireless (7 1/4) 7 1/4
British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (129-6) 129-6
P and O S N Co Defd. (15-6) 15-6
Distillers (88-10 1/2) 88-10 1/2
Bredrurd Dyers (11-9) 11-9
British Celonese (10-9) 10-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 65-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-0) 46-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (25 Ex Div) 25
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 60/8, 60/8 and 60/10. Early in the session the market showed slight weakness on some scattered selling but subsequently prices firmed up on speculative buying influenced by better London advices. However the advance was not fully maintained because of the steadiness of sterling and rates partially declined on some profit-taking and closed at Rs. 60/9, 60/9 and 60/11 quiet but steady.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/2/9, 35/3/3 and 35/4. Prices at first improved on early weakness of sterling but thereafter as sterling developed strength the market gave way under liquidation and speculative selling Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/0/3, 35/1 and 35/1/9.

JUTE

Crop Sept-Oct. old crop (£15) £15 paid and sellers.
Dunlop Sept-Oct old crop (£17 3/4 sellers) Unquoted
Lightening Sept-Oct old crop (£16 1/2 sellers) Unquoted

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (4-7) 4-7
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4 3/4) 1-4 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16 paid and buyers) 7 1/2 paid and buyers.
Oct-Dec (7 11/16 paid and buyers) 7 5/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (£12 3/4) £12 11/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (£12 3/8) £12 1/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£10 3/4) £10 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Sept (£10 11/16) £10 11/16 Oct sellers

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 72 3/8, March at 74 3/8 and May at 75 1/2. Trading was quiet owing to the absence of any stimulating advices from abroad but prices continued to remain steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, Sept. 3.

Chicago grain markets were closed to-day.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Sept. 3.

Argentine linseed opened steady with November at 13.88 but in the absence of demand and favourable weather reports, prices soon eased with November option falling to 13.75 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 3.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£228 7/8 buyers £229 sellers) £228 1/2 buyers £228 3/4 sellers. Quiet
Lead (£10 3/4 buyers. No sellers) £10 7/16 buyers £10 1/2 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/2 to £31 3/4) £31 to 31 1/2
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

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WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 3.
10-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 0 3
Wheat January	4 5 6
Wheat May	4 6 3

The tone was steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed September	6 14 9
Linseed May	6 11 9

The tone was quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1933-34	1932-33
F P Bales		
Receipts to date		
31-8-34	336000	565000
Receipts yesterday		
31-8-34	41000	63000
Exports to date		
31-8-34	235000	551000
Stock at Ports		
31-8-34	2437000	3002000
Stock at Interior Towns 31-8-34	1093000	111200
Stock at Liverpool 31-8-34	984000	855
Visible Supply 31-8-34	5113000	619
Quantity in Sight 31-8-34	485000	77
Quantity out of Sight 31-8-34	647000	11

Cotton Markets Steady Despite Strike News

STRONG HOLDING MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH

Professional Operators Await Bureau Report

FEARS OF DEVALUATION OF DOLLAR

Bombay, September 3.

The New York cotton Exchange remained closed on Saturday and to-day it will remain closed on account of "Labour Day".

During the interval we have reports of a great strike in mills and operatives are not inclined to go into any settlement and no definite news are available at the moment.

Cotton growers are holding firmly new crop arrivals with Government help. The market is liquidated and in view of recent fluctuations in foreign Exchanges and rise in gold operators are holding aloof. It is now believed that there may be devaluation of Dollar as a counter-move and the market has become uncertain. The next Bureau report is awaited and while the general opinion leans on the bull side, it will be advisable to buy on weak markets.

NEW YORK MARKET

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by unfavourable conditions in dry good market. Prices advanced on trade buying. The market opened at a decline of one point with December 13.19. There was increased selling which depressed December delivery to 13.12. At this level there was some trade buying and prices advanced 17 points from the lowest level. The market closed at a net rise of 10 points for near months while distant deliveries closed unchanged. Spot cotton prices were raised by 15 points at 13.35c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 13.26c.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Trading was comparatively quiet during the week under review, the market being sensitive to small orders. Reports of very firm spot basis in the southwest together with scattered trade demand, was a sustaining factor, but offerings increased around 13.50cents for December. Prices then eased on liquidation and a little more Southern hedge selling.

The development in the textile strike and the uncertainty over the coming Bureau report, situations in foreign exchanges together with the confusing restricted general business and traders were more disposed to even-up their commitments and await developments. The strong spot basis in the Southwest was attributed to the filling of contracts for late August or early September shipments of new crop of cotton largely to the Far East, while movement has been delayed by unfavourable weather conditions.

Meanwhile traders are unusually slow to sell on the strike news, while some believe that the Government loan offers protection against any material declines in the event of selling pressure developing due to restricted domestic mill demand.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points on Saturday with January 6.91. There was some trade calling, otherwise the market was featureless. Later on there was some hedge-selling against outside growths and prices after fluctuating within a range of 2 points, the market closed quiet but steady at a net rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American spot rotton prices advanced 4 points at 7.15d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. At the closed October was quoted 5.18 January 5.17 and March 5.14.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a scattered demand. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 3 points and spot cotton prices were raised 5 points at 8.79d. Uppers futures improved 3 points and spot Upper cotton prices advanced 5 points at 7.52d. per lb.

OPERATORS HOLDING ALOOF

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state.—

With the holidays over the week-end definite news as to the progress of the strike is lacking and it appears that President Roosevelt is not likely to intervene until the situation becomes more clarified to-morrow. With the abandonment of the official curtailment under the N. R. A. the demand for dry-goods has improved slightly and as spinners sell out their stocks they will no doubt avail themselves of the present opportunity to remarial.

Indian stocks of raw

Hedge selling has been very light and looks like continuing to be so owing to the increase in the Government loan having caused a very firm spot basis the Premium in the South being more attractive than the "futures" contract. Banks and Co-operatives are reported to be lending freely in the interior on the basis of 12-1/2 cents at 4 per cent. interest owing to their large funds lying idle following the Government's additional 2 cent loan on last years holdings of 19-1/2 bales.

Owing to the unsettled labour situation in U. S. A., and the erratic fluctuations in foreign exchanges operators are holding off and pending developments we advise purchases only in weak markets.

All American markets will be closed to-day being 'Labour Day.'

CAUTION NEEDED

"The weakness of securities, the unfavourable general business outlook, the slowness of trade in cotton goods, and fears of a bearish Bureau report induced extensive speculative long liquidation and professional, southern and Continental selling in the first half of the week. Offerings, however, were readily absorbed by domestic, British, and Japanese fixation and speculative replacement buying influenced by the continued hot, dry weather in the west accompanied by increasingly unfavourable crop accounts.

SMALL PRODUCTION

The resultant upward trend received a decided impetus from to-day's official forecast of the smalles, production—with a single exception—since 1896. A bullish interpretation of the forecast was strengthened by the belief that crop prospects are less favourable than on August 1 as a result of deterioration in the west more than offsetting improvement in the east. Sentiment is decidedly mixed at the advance on account of the decreasing domestic and foreign consumption of American cotton, the unsatisfactory condition of the goods market, and the prospective larger production of foreign growths which many believe will go far towards offsetting the smallness of the indicated yield in the south. Most houses therefore, are suggesting caution in following the rise.

DRY GOODS MARKET

Grey goods are definitely higher in price but demand is negligible, and there is a strong likelihood that the present curtailment will be extended through September. Demand for actual cotton is light but offerings are small and basis is the highest of the year.

SUPPORT ON DECLINES

The new crop movement is likely to expand rather rapidly on account of premature opening in the west; this suggests a gradual increase in hedge selling. On the other hand, the Government is in the market for huge quantities of cotton goods and for a considerable amount of actual cotton for relief purposes, while shippers have extensive forward commitments to fill; consequently, support from these sources is expected to create resistance to any important decline in the near future.—"M. G. Commercial."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest 13.29 plus 09 (3 p.m.)

Lowest 13.12 —08 (10-16)

Liverpool January highest 6.91 plus 04 (10-1 a.m.)

Lowest 6.89 plus 02 (11-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: Unless big allowances made for possible weevil damage Carolinas (and) Mississippi, cannot see how Bureau can be under nine Million.

Memphis: Temperatures abnormally low Eastern Belt; scattered showers—Texas Gulf Coast; sentiment generally strongly bullish. The Daily official U. S. Government Forecast says "entire Belt partly cloudy."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Recent rains doubtful of benefit. Doubt complete textile tie up. Workers unsympathetic. Strong holding movement encouraged by Government aid. Fear rising gold price abroad may force dollar devaluation. Favour buying distants on recessions.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

31st August: Liverpool: Some Bombay selling.

New York: Steady trade demand; opinion strike will be ineffective.

9-17 a.m.—

1st Sept: Temperatures normally low Eastern Belt. Scattered showers in Texas Gulf Coast. Forecast: Western Belt partly cloudy. All balance of entire belt generally fair.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:

Weak longs liquidated and markets getting short, anticipating hedging. Would take advantage weak spots accumulate contracts idea liquidating on probable jump up sometime next two weeks.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The local cotton market ruled very steady to-day despite strike news from America. There was fairly active buying by commission firm and bazar operators. The market opened at Rs. 225-8 for Broach A-M delivery and advanced to Rs. 226-2. The general feeling is in favour of higher prices and in the absence of any selling, the market displayed good undertone.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and later in was quoted 3 points lower. In the local market was some liquidation which depressed prices but improved on higher Japanese yarn quotations. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 226
Oomra D/J. 198/8
Bengal D/J. 144/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Sept 3

	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—				
Broach No. 2	224	221	219	217
Punjab-Ame	231	228	226	224
Surat	283	280	277½	274
Rajpipla	281	278	275	272
Navsari	285	282	279	276

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept 3

Bengal Superfine	152/55
Bengal Fine	140/43
Bengal F G	128/33
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140/43
Sindh-Punjab F G	128/33
Wardha-Hingt	208/10
Nagpur Savner	206/08
Pundhurna	198/200
Yeotmal	195/197
Arvi	195/197
Ellichpur	196/198
Amraoti-Berar	193/195
Khamgaon	194/196
Mulkapur	183/186
Khandesh	181/84
Jalna/Sailu	183/85
Burwah-Sanavad	188/193
Broach Fine	221/23
Punjab/American	231/33
Punjab/American mix	221/26
Cambodia	286/91
Miraj/Sangli	216/21
Compta Good	214/19
Bagalkot	198/201
Kampala	358
Busoga	356
Jinja	353
Manza	348

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Since 1st. September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	31-8-34	This year.
Khandesh	229	326,265
Central India	36	243,550
Berar and Nagar	164	171,299
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	51,146
Barsi	148	502,736
Central Provinces	...	117,698
Total Oomras	577	1,412,694
Dholera	681	156,431
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	249	61,623
Sind-Punjab	...	190,913
Broach	...	252,100
Coompta & Dharwar	220	92,424
Westerns-Northerns	...	654,72
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinevelly & Cambodia	200	52,368
Persian	...	2,829
American	...	26,622
Egyptian and African	699	193,275
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	28
Total	2,634	2,516,435

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 30th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales

	31-8-34	This year.
Europe	2,494	395,313
Japan & China	1,487	1,135,963
Coast Ports	275	22,848
Up-country by Rail	..	132,497
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	10,866
Total	4,256	1,697,487

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

F. G. Broach April-May (35) Teji/Mandi Premium about Rs. 23 1/2/24½

F. G. Broach April/May Teji on 250 Premium about Rs. 3¼

F. G. Broach April/May Teji on 275 Premium about Rs. 1½

F. G. Broach April/May Mandi on 200 Premium about Rs. 3¼/4½

F. G. Broach April/May Mandi on 190 Premium about Rs. 2/2½

New Monthly April/May Teji/Mandi Declaration date 21-9-34 Rs. 7½

New Monthly Rs. 10 difference Teji Declaration date 21-9-34 Re. 1.

New Monthly Rs. 10 difference Mandi Declaration 21-9-34 Re. 1.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 1

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	5
Amer Power and Light Pfd 6 dol	16
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	14
Amer Forn Power Com	7
Amer Forn Power Gold D	51
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	18
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	36
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	43
Consolidated Gas	24
Columbia Gas	10
Columbia Cas 6 per cent Pfd A	65
United Corpn	4
American Tel and Tel	111
Western Union Telg	36
Radio Corp	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	21 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	16
Erie R R	13
Pennsylvania R R	24
Union Pacific R R	98
Great North Pfd	15
National Distillers	21
Hiram Walker	29
Distillers Seagram	16
Amr Tobacco B	76
Dupont de Nemours	89
Canadian Pacific	14
Alaska Juneau	20
U S Rubber	18
Bethelehem Steel	29
United States Steel	/4
American Smelting	37
Noranda Mines	43
Int Nickel of Canada	25 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	12 1/8
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
International Harvestor	27
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	20
General Motors	29 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	19
St. Oil of N J	44
Philips Petrol	17
Mid Con Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	14 7/8
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	13
Eaton Mfg	15
Chase Bank	23 1/2
National City Bank	21 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	330
Celanese Corp of Amr	20
General Foods	30
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	9
Amr Locomotive	19
Goodyear Tyre	24
Norway 6 per cent 1944	102

Market is lifeless. Monday is a holiday. Carloadings down 32,000. U. S. Steel Co., operating only 19 per cent.

TRADING IN COTTON MARKET

Trading in the local cotton market will remain as under:

Thursday 6th instant: Entirely closed owing to Parsi New Year.

Friday 7th instant: Trading during the whole day permitted.

Saturday 8th instant: Market will close at 3 p.m. and will re-open from 8 p.m. to 11-30 p.m. Bureau Report.

Wednesday 12th instant: Will close after 3 p.m.

COMMODITY MARKETS

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable advice from their Head Office:—

Cotton: Holiday market with no definite trend but prefer to buy in weak markets.

Liverpool wheat: "Think trading market but prefer to buy on all declines."

Rubber: "Have favourable opinion."

Linseed Oil: "Market featureless looks temporarily lower."

Sugar: "Featureless, lacks outside interest."

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 3

Broach A/M 1935 opening 224 3/4; highest 226 3/4; lowest 223 3/4; close 226

Oomra D/J opening 196 3/4; highest 199; lowest 196 3/4; close 198 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 143 3/4; highest 146; lowest 143 3/4; close 145 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 24 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-34) Rs. 7 1/2

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Sept 3

T T on London:
Previous closing 1-5 1/8
To-day's opening 1-5 1/16
To-day's closing 1-5

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCE

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 225-12 Liverpool May 1935 6.89 Rs. 73 at Exchange 1/6

Receipts into Bombay 30th August 4,321 bales

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,513,801 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,530,096 bales

Decrease 29,295 bales

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 3

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Sept-Jan
Selling T T 1/6 Feb-May
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 June-Dec 35
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 Sept-Dec
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Sept-Dec
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Sept-Dec
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 270 1/2
Banks selling T T 268 1/2
Banks buying T T 266 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 566
Banks buying D D 566
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 7/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 3/4
Banks buying T T 79 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 106
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 95 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 92 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.98 3/4 1st instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 1/16 3rd instant
Japan/London 1/2 13/32 3rd instant
Java/London 7.20 1st instant
London/Paris 74.53 1st instant
London/Belgium 20.95 1st instant
London/Switzerland 15.06 1/4 1st instant
London/Italy 57.34 1st instant
London/Berlin 12.53 1st instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1st instant
London New York 4.98 3/4 1st instant
London/Amsterdam 7.25 1st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-1-5 1st instant
Silver London Ready 21 11/16 1st instant
Silver London Forward 21 3/4 1st instant
Silver New York Ready 49 5/8 1st instant
London discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 per cent 1st instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 3

The local silver market was fairly steady to-day with scattered buying. Prices opened at Rs. 60-7 and advanced to Rs. 60-9 when there was some liquidation. It is generally believed that in the long run prices will reach considerably higher levels while at the moment there is no room for any important decline. American Government is buying silver at present prices available stocks and now most of the surplus stock has disappeared. Production of silver is limited and the U. S. Government has a big buying programme. The gold market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry.

Ready silver	60	7	0
Bhadarva delivery	60	8	0
Aso delivery	60	10	0
Ready gold	35	3	3
Bhadarva delivery	35	3	6
Aso delivery	35	4	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 1

October 69 5/8d.
December 72 5/8d
March 74 7/8d.
May 76 1/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 1.

September 1-02 1/2 a
December 1-03 1/2o
May 1-04 7/8c

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Sept 3

Linseed September	6	14	9
Linseed May	6	11	9
Wheat September	4	0	0
Wheat January	4	6	6
Wheat May	4	5	9

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept 3

Ready Javas Rs. 13-12-6
S S Ranee Rs. 4
S S Nurmahal Rs. 3-15-6
S S Subedar Rs. 3-15-9
Shipment Aug-Sept Rs. 3-15-6
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3-15-6
Purtabpur Rs. 13-12
Saraya Rs. 14-2
African Rs. 13-13

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Sept 3

Khandesh	229 bales.
Central India	36 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	164 bales.
Berar	148 bales.
Dhollera	681 bales.
Rajputana	249 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	228 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	200 bales.
Egyptians	18 bales.
East Africans	681 bales.
Total cotton	2,634 bales.
Wheat	2,987 cwts.
Linseed	8,437 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	176 cwts.
Poppyseed	19 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,152 cwts.
Castorseed	2,767 cwts.
Rice	6,814 cwts.
Myrabollams	758 cwts.
Cottonseed	633 cwts.
Mowraseed	1,031 cwts.
Gram	371 cwts.
Joowar	468 cwts.
Bajree	1,550 cwts.
Coal	4,949 tons.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Strong With Active General Buying

TATA STEEL SHARES ACTIVE

Bombay, September 3.

The Local Share Bazar ruled strong to-day, with an active general buying. There was considerable speculative buying in Tata Steel Shares on various rumours of dividend on Tata Steel Second Preference Shares.

It is said that 2-1/2 or three years' dividend will be given on the Tata Steel Second Preference Shares, but we believe that Rs. 15 will be paid against these shares and the report of the Tata Steel Company is anxiously awaited.

Tata Steel Second Preference Shares rose to Rs. 160-12 and closed at Rs. 159-8, while Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 77-10 and Deferred Shares gained about Rs. 10.

There was sympathetic enquiry in other speculative counters. Power Shares advanced Rs. 4. Andhras gained Rs. 10 and Hydros appreciated Rs. 2. Bombay-Burmas were active and closed Rs. 5 higher. Cement Shares were also fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. There was sudden rise in Shivrajpur Shares and further rise is confidently expected by recent buyers. Mill Shares were also steady with a scattered demand. Kihinoor Shares were firm, while Nagpur, Dyeing and Century Shares ruled very steady. It is believed that reduction in wages has lowered the cost of production, while quota system arranged with Japan has increased the margin of profit.

The general sentiment continues bullish and the market looks like improving further, but it needs caution in following the rise particularly in view of absence of any pronounced short interest.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

100	Ahm. Advance	278	12
500	Bom. Cotton	65	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	818	12
250	Bradbury	110	0
100	Century	271	14
100	Central India	257	8
100	Colaba	119	6
100	Coorla	96	4
100	Crescent	7	4
250	Currim	5	
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	325	0
1	E D Sasson	0	3-0
100	Finlay	125	0
100	Gokak	165	10
1000	Hindustan	1700	0
100	Indore	111	4
50	Kastoorchand	0	8
100	Khatau	67	3
100	Kohinoor	175	10
250	Laxmi	775	0
100	Madhavji	8	0
250	Madras United	65	0
1000	Morarji	1352	8
250	Model	78	4
50	Mysore	92	8
200	New Great	143	2
100	Oosmanshahi	62	0
100	Phoenix	296	4
25	Sassoon Silk	43	12
1000	Sholapur	2810	0
50	Simplex	92	8
100	Swadeshi	188	12
100	Swan	61	14
25	Tata	9	12
500	Vishnu	1400	0
1000	Western	827	8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	97	8
25-50	Central	30	4
500	Imp. F. Paid	1456	4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	358	12
50-100	India	113	8
5	Union	5	0-6

CEMENTS.

100	Bundi	34	0
70	Gwalior	91	0
250	Indian	426	14
40	Katni Def.	1276	4
100	Katni Ord.	340	0
75	Okha	198	12
10	Punjab	14	12
100	Shahabad	358	12
70	United	90	12

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	12	6
15-75	New India	35	4
200	Oriental	3725	0
10-100	Vulcan	8	5

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	170	0
1000	Andhra Valley	1549	6
10	Ajmer	9	3
50	Bombay Tram	154	6
100	Bom. Suburban	146	4
10	Broach	11	0
100	Karachi	213	12
100	Poona	195	0
100	Surat	173	12
1000	Tata Hydro	151	4
1000	Tata Power	1188	12

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	867	8
100	Amr Patty	122	
100	C. Province	90	8
100	Dhon. Baramati	90	
100	Gujrat	71	0
100	Mandra Bhon	91	12
100	Pachora Jamner	86	0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93	8
500	Tapty Valley	120	0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	33	8
30	Tata Steel Def.	303	12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	77	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	192	8
50	Belapur Sugar	222	8
250	Bom. Steam	311	14
125	Bom. Burma	468	12
50	Bom. Burma Conty	153	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4	3-6
60	Bom. Telephone	101	8
100	Ind. Bleaching	149	6
100	Ind. Radio Dr.	540	0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	497	8
1000	Port Canning	595	0
15	Scindia	11	4
30	Tata Construction	80	0
25	Tata Oil	21	12

PREFERENCE

7	p c Andhra Vly.	1,340	0
6	p c Bombay Steam	293	12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram.	79	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 3

Bombay Dyeing 820 821 815 820
Century 272 270 271
Central India 256 262 255 260
Colaba 117 122 118
Kohinoor 172 175 171 175
New Great 143 146 141 143
Simplex 90 95 91 93
Swadeshi 186 190
Bundi 34/4 34
Indian Cement 430 428 425 426
Tata Steel Defd 302 299 306 301 302
Tata Steel Ord 76/8 76/14 77/10
Bombay Steamer 308 316 311
Bombay Burma 470 466 470 465 470
Hydro 153 154
Andhra 1547 1550 1545 1540 1548
Tram 151 153

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 3

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 91/2/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 91/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/1
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/3
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/13/6

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 100/8
4 per cent 1943 106/2
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/1
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/12
5 per cent 1940/43 109/12
5 per cent 1935 102/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/13
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/14
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123/12
6 per cent K P T 1956 123/12
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 91-4 but declined to Rs. 91-2 on profit taking.

MOVEMENT OF SHARE PRICES

The following list shows movement of share prices during the past week:

B Dying highest 820 lowest 773-12 plus 46

Century highest 273-12 lowest 260-10 plus 13

Nagpur highest 258-12 lowest 233-2 plus 25

Swadeshi highest 188-2 lowest 172-8 plus 16

Kohinoor highest 173-12 lowest 164-6 plus 9

Tata Ord highest 75-6 lowest 72-10 plus 3

Tata Defd highest 306-4 lowest 290 plus 16

Tata Hydro highest 152-13 lowest 151-4 plus 1/9

Tata Power highest 1182-8 lowest 1153-12 plus 29

Andhra Ord highest 1542-8 lowest 1517-8 plus 25

B Burma highest 468-12 lowest 450 plus 18

I Cement highest 426-4 lowest 415 plus 11

Alcock highest 185 lowest 181-14 plus 3

B Steam highest 307-8 lowest 304-6 plus 3

Bundi highest 34-4 lowest 33-6 plus 1

5	p.c. Central India	475	0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138	12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	151	4
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14	10
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	135	0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1377	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176	8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159	8
5½	p c Tata [illegible]	17	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	640	0

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1934

"INDIANS SHOT IN SOUTH AFRICA"

Charge Of Indiscipline Against Barristers

Mr. Masani Cites Instances Of Birkenhead & Carson In Defence

"ACCUSED'S CASES AMOUNT TO SUCH MISCONDUCT AS RENDERED THEM UNFIT TO REMAIN ON ROLL"

—Advocate-General

Defence Quotes English Law And Privy Council Decision And Distinguishes Between Professional And Private Capacities

A Full-Bench of the High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Mr. Justice Divatia, commenced the hearing of the petition, submitted by the Advocate-General for taking disciplinary action against three Barristers of the High Court for alleged misconduct.

The petition was first investigated by a Tribunal of the Bar Council, consisting of Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, Mr. M. S. Pandit and Mr. M. J. Mehta.

The three Barristers concerned are:——Mr. M. R. Masani, Mr. P. R. Bharucha and Mr. K. B. Bharucha.

Mr. Masani was charged with being the President of the 52nd "Emergency Council" of the B.P.C.C., which was declared an unlawful assembly under the Ordinances and having as such, convened a meeting at Chowpatty on January 4, 1933, and thereby having committed an offence punishable under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. For this offence he was sentenced to 12 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 300.

PUBLISHED "CONGRESS BULLETIN."

As regards Mr. P. R. Bharucha and Mr. K. B. Bharucha, it was stated that between October 1, 1932 and January 3, 1933, they assisted in the operations of the B.P.C.C. "Emergency Council," which had been declared unlawful, and that they took a leading part in the publication of the "Congress Bulletin" between October 1932 and January 1933. For these offences they were sentenced to 12 months' R. I. and fine of Rs. 200 each.

TRIBUNAL'S REPORT

After a preliminary enquiry, the Tribunal of the Bar Council submitted their report to the Court.

It was contended by the Advocate-General before the Tribunal that the convictions for breaches of Criminal Law Amendment Act did not amount to professional misconduct, but that such acts were covered by the words "other misconduct". According to him, a deliberate defiance of the law by an advocate made him unfit to remain on the roll of adocates.

"Not Legal Misconduct."

Mr. Pandit and Mr. Mehta, who signed the majority report, were of opinion that the convictions of the three barristers did not constitute legal misconduct within the meaning of the Indian Bar Councils Act, and accordingly they were not guilty of statutory misconduct. In their opinion, the legislature, when passing the Bar Councils Act, could not have intended to include the convictions for all offences within the meaning of the words "other misconduct."

Misconduct outside professional misconduct should be interpreted as meaning misbehaviour which would reflect discredit on an advocate having regard to his responsibilities and obligations. The requisite test was, they stated, whether the offences in question were of such a disgraceful character that their association would be shunned by their professional brethren so that they ought no longer to remain members of an honourable profession. They had little doubt that the offences of which the three barristers were convicted were not at all dishonourable.

O'Gorman Disagrees.

Disagreeing with the majority report, Mr. O'Gorman was of opinion that a sentence of imprisonment passed by a court was a "prima facie" case of misconduct. All the three Advocates deliberately set out to break the law and, therefore, they were guilty of misconduct within the meaning of the Bar Councils Act. The motives, patriotic or otherwise did not matter to the tribunal.

The petition came up before the Full Bench on Monday.

Sir Jamshed Kanga Advocate General, appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. C. K. Daphtary appeared for all the three barristers.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai appeared for the Bar Council, and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji (with the court's permission) for the Western India Advocates' Association.

Advocate-General Objects.

When the proceedings began the Advocate General objected to Mr. Bahadurji's appearance. A similar objection was raised by Mr. Desai who said that the Advocate General could not appear for the petitioner, but only as an Advocate General.

At the end of some discussion, the Chief Justice said that the Court would hear Mr. Bahadurji on the general question.

The Advocate General then argued the petition.

Refused To Sign.

Regarding Mr. Masani, counsel said that at the trial in the lower court he did not take part in the proceedings and had refused to sign the statement. Before the Tribunal he justified his conduct by pleading that he acted from a sense of duty to his country and that his conviction did not involve moral turpitude. In support of his case, Mr. Masani cited the instances of Lord Carson and Lord Birkenhead who had taken part in illegal activities in connection with the Irish Home Rule Bill, and yet no action was taken to remove them from the legal profession.

Proceeding the Advocate-General said that, conviction for a criminal offence for an Advocate was a "prima facie" ground for considering it a misconduct, which would render him unfit to continue as a member of the Bar. If such an act was committed unwittingly, that was another matter. But Mr. Masani had done it deliberately with the ob-

(Continued on page 4).

CLASH AT MADRAS BEACH

One Dead, And Many Persons Injured

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

Over 10,000 Muslims attended a mass meeting of Muslims last night at the Triplicane Beach to protest against publication of a book alleged to contain reflections on the Prophet, Mr. Abdul Hakim presiding.

About two hundred yards away, there was a meeting of Arya Samajists, where a clash is reported to have occurred between some Muslims and Arya Samajists, as a result of which, one Muslim was injured and succumbed to his injuries later.

POLICE FORCE WITHDRAWN.

Besides the Muslim who succumbed to his injuries enroute to hospital, ten Muslims and 3 Hindus were injured, in the clash.

Reserve police posted in the locality last night were withdrawn this morning.

Yesterday's meeting was held under the joint auspices of various Muslim Associations in the city to condemn attacks alleged to have been made by one Rev. N. J. M. in a Tamil book of a short history of the Catholic Church.

The Chairman said that as a result of representations made to the Government, the Commissioner had promised to proscribe the book.

While the meeting was progressing, it was reported that a Muslim had been stabbed and was bleeding. This caused considerable commotion, and the leaders advised the audience to be calm. After order was restored, resolutions were passed nemcon and the meeting dispersed.—A. P.

FREE FIGHT NEAR GHAZIABAD

NEW DELHI, Sept 3.

According to the "Statesman's" Ghaziabad Correspondent about 15 persons are reported to have been injured in a communal riot that occurred in Farukhnagar village near Ghaziabad.

It is alleged that a few Hindus were proceeding in a bullock tonga to the village to attend the Teranvi of an old Hindu gentleman and on the way they had to stop because of a charpoy on the road.

Some Mahomedans were sitting on the Charpoy and the Hindus asked them to move the charpoy a little to allow the tonga to pass. The Mahomedans, it is stated, told the Hindus that the tonga could pass but asked them to be careful. The tonga, however, could not pass and in attempting to do so broke the charpoy. The parties began to abuse each other. Words led to blows and a free fight ensued wherein lathis and brickbats were used.

The situation is now under control.—A. P.

STRIKERS RESUME WORK

OORGAUM, Sept. 3.

The strike of underground workmen reported previously ended yesterday afternoon. The men have resumed work and normal conditions now prevail. Mining Superintendent, Mr. W. T. Hudson neared the representations of the workmen and considered their request.

The Inspector-General of Police and District Magistrate left this morning.—A.P.

Mysore University

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Sept. 3.

Sir Hasan Suhrawardy, ex-Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, will deliver the Convocation address of the Mysore University at Mysore on October 31.

ELDERS RAISE QUESTION

But Sir Fazli Says He Has No Information

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The Council of State assembled this morning to dispose of the Steel Protection Bill.

At the question time, Sir Fazli Hussain said the Government had seen an article entitled "Indians shot in South Africa," published in the "Forward." "They have no information beyond that published. The Union Police authorities had the case in hand, according to one of the newspaper reports. This is the sixth incident of its kind that has happened in Natal since 1915."

It was understood that as a result of such incidents, the authorities concerned had acceded to the request of granting a liberal issue of licences to possess arms to Indians in out of the way places.

Sir Alan Parsons informed Mr Banerjee that he was not yet in a position to say when the Reserve Bank would be established, but detailed arrangements for the setting up of the Bank were in a fairly advanced stage.

ADJOURNMENT RULED OUT.

Mr. P. C. Desikachari had tabled an adjournment motion to discuss the failure of Government to take measures to check the unrestricted dumping of Siamese rice in Indian ports to the detriment of Indian rice.

The President ruled the motion out of order on the ground that Mr. Chari had himself waived his right of moving this question, when he had tabled a resolution on 29th August, but had chosen to move instead the Hindu Widows' Rights of Inheritance Bill.

Moreover, Mr. Chari had not ballotted his resolution for discussion on fifth September. The subject of dumping Siamese rice had been under discussion since February last, and therefore it could not be regarded as urgent.

The debate on Steel Protection Bill was resumed.

OBJECTION TO EXCISE DUTY.

Lala Ramsrandas objected to the imposition of the excise duty. It was not justified, for there had been no overproduction nor had the industry received too much protection. He quoted the case of British steel industry which, despite its flourishing condition, was receiving high protection. If British industry was receiving protection why should not the Indian industry, he asked. Sir Akbar Khan said that if, instead of spening 16 crores for the protection of the steel industry during the last seven years, the Government had spent that much to help the agriculturists the condition of India's prosperity would have been much better than what it was at present.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, supporting the Bill, informed Sir Akbar that India's prosperity would lie mainly in promoting further industries.

"BOLD STEP OF GOVT."

The Raja of Munghair expressed the opinion that the Tariff Board in recommending protection to Tatas had shown the most unbiassed judgment. He congratulated the Government on the bold step they had taken in meeting the popular demand for the levy of a revenue duty on certain imported steel materials.

Mr. Kalikar supported the grant of protection for a particular period within which the industry must stand on its own legs, and was fully satisfied that Tatas had justified the grant of the last protection. He did not want the imposition of an excise duty as it was objectionable from the point of view of the consumer, industrialist and economist and vehemently objected to preference to British products.

Jagdish Prasad supported protection but warned Tatas not to become "accustomed to artificial feeding for all times."

SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Jagannath Pandit pleaded

(Continued on page 7)

THREE INJURED IN TEMPLE FIGHT

Rangoon Surgeon Removed To Hospital After Clash

RANGOON, Sept 3

Party factions in connection with the management of the Sikh temple in Judah Ezekiet Street, Rangoon, occasioned some anxiety to police for some time.

Recently matters reached a climax when a section of the congregation tried to create mischief by flouting the authority of the managing committee of temple. The situation, however, was restored to the normal by the police.

Again tension has increased. Last evening a fight occurred between the two rival factions and parties in the temple premises resulting in injury to three persons including Doctor Anoop Singh, Assistant Surgeon Rangoon General Hospital who was injured and taken to hospital.—A. P.

SHIPRA MILLS OF UJJAIN SOLD

Knocked Down For Rs. 461,000 To Messrs Binodiram Balchand

(From A Correspondent).

UJJAIN, Sept. 3.

The Shipra Mills, Ujjain, which was put up for public auction since the 6th of August, by the Gwalior Government, against its dues of about Rs. 4,75,000 was at last purchased to-day, by Messrs. Binodiram Balchand, Managing Agents, the Binod Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain, for Rs. 461,000, the highest bid.

Among the bidders, Seth Magniram Bangad of Calcutta was a keen bidder.

It is expected the mill will start working very soon, giving employment to hundreds of workers and thus benefit the public of Ujjain.

The City is glad to see Messrs. Binodiram Balchand taking the Mills, as the firm is believed to be an influential one.

TUNGABHADRA IRRIGATION PROJECT

Conference At Bangalore On Oct. 1

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Sept. 3.

A conference of representatives of the Mysore Durbar and the Madras Government will be held at Bangalore, on 1st October, to discuss the Tungabhadra Irrigation Project. It is hoped that the final decision will be arrived at.

Madras will be represented by Sir Archibald Campbell and Sir Hopetoun Stokes.

"ADVOCATES ADVERTISING THEMSELVES"

High Court Full Bench's Strictures

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3.

A full Bench of the Allahabad High Court, consisting of Sir Mahomed Suleman, Chief Justice, Justices Thom and Harris, to-day, in connection with the Bar Council election manifestoes issued by four Advocates, made strong remarks against the "reprehensible practice" of Advocates advertising themselves by means of manifestoes, election tours, and articles in the press in matters relating to the profession under their names as advocates.

Their Lordships said that these practices lowered the dignity of the profession and were highly improper. The court decided to take no action against the Advocates but drew the attention of the Bar Council to the matter.—A.P.

PEOPLE TAKE SHELTER ON TOP OF TREES

Over 100 Villages Look Like Vast Sheet Of Water

TALE OF WOE FROM EAST BENGAL

RAJSHAHI, September 2.

About 60 miles of land along the river from Godagari to Lalpur is completely or partially submerged. At a modest computation more than 100,000 people are affected by the Floods.

Godagari, Paba, Charghat and Lalpur are the worst sufferers. Hundred villages on Godagari and Charghat sides look like a vast sheet of water.

The river Baral is also in high floods. Villages on both sides are completely inundated. Crops have been totally destroyed in many places and water is still rushing through breached roads.

People in Godagari are living in 'machans' built on trees. Steamers are plying with great difficulty. Booking to many stations has been suspended.

Although a steady rise in the river is causing grave anxiety, Rajshahi Town proper is still safe. Water reached one foot below the highest flood-level recorded, namely, 64 feet.

Relief operations have been started, in which officials and non-officials have joined hands.——A. P.

Success To Congress Likely In Elections

RIGHT-WING TORIES MAY URGE FOR STRONGER SAFEGUARDS?

The Diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald" writes:—

Lord Willingdon, who resumed his post as Viceroy of India a few days ago has summoned a joint meeting of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly for next Wednesday.

He is expected (says a Reuter wire from Simla) to make "an important pronouncement."

There is not much doubt as to the nature of the "pronouncement." Almost certainly the Viceroy will announce the dissolution of the Assembly and the holding of the new election at the end of November.

The life of the existing Assembly was last year prolonged beyond its normal three-year term in order to avoid an election during a delicate period of the "reforms' work.

PRESSURE ON GOVERNMENT.

And during this year there has been very strong pressure on the Government to put off the election for yet another year, until the new Constitution is finally passed as an Act by the Imperial Parliament.

The Government has, apparently, withstood this pressure, and is prepared, when the Report of the Joint Committee is issued, to give the Indian electors a chance of expressing their opinion of it.

What then? What is the further idea?

The election is practically certain to result in a big Congress success—in any event for groups definitely opposed to the White Paper proposals as inadequate.

TWO DEDUCTIONS.

From that, either of two deductions might be made.

That the proposals must be further modified by Parliament in order to meet Indian views.

Or that the Indians are a nasty, ungrateful crowd whom it is no good trying to placate.

Certainly a Congress majority in the Assembly would be used by Right-Wing Tories here as an argument for the need of more and stronger "safeguards."

And perhaps that is the idea.

The District Board of Tinnevelly has decided to establish a Central Industrial School at some suitable centre in the Tinnevelly district to provide instructions in Mechanical Engineering and sericulture.

"CONGRESS SPLIT MAY BE AVOIDED"

M. L. A. Confers With Mahatma And Sardar

NAGPUR. Sept. 3.

The hope that a settlement would be reached on the Communal Award question at the forthcoming Congress Working Committee meeting on September 8 when Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney will be present at Wardha was expressed by Sir Hari Singh Gour who returned to Nagpur after interviewing Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress President Sardar Patel at Wardha.

It is understood that Sir H. S. Gour discussed with Gandhiji the Indian position in Zanzibar and the cominig Assembly elections.

He also met Mr. C. F. Andrews with whom he had a long cinversation regarding the Zanzibar situation.

Sir Hari Singh Gour said that he favoured the rejection of the Communal award.—*A. P.*

RAS CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 3.

News has been received here that a well-known Congress worker of Ras, Mr. Ashabhai Lallubhai Patel who published a Patrika entitled "Become Congress Volunteers" has been arrested for an alleged breach of the Press Emergency Powers Act.

The first meeting of the Ahmedabad District Congress Committee was held yesterday when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Balwantraj Thakore, President Ahmedabad Municipality, were elected President and Vice-President respectively.—A. P.

To meet the Hon'ble Sir Nripendra Sircar and the Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi was 'at home' on Saturday at Corstorphan's Hotel, Simla. Many members of the Assembly and high Government officials were pere present. —United Press.

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